The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7335.—VOL. XLIV. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, 18th November last, the wife of Luke M'Guinn, Esq., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo, of a son.

On the 28th ultimo, at her residence, Spring Hill, Brisbane, Mrs. W. B. Roberts, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street, Sydney, the wife of Augustus Berney, Esq., late of Morton Hall, Norfolk, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Beehive Store, Braidwood, Mrs. W. B. Brown, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at the Terrace, Windsor, the wife of William Walker, Esq., M.L.A., of a son.

On the 8th instant, at the Cottage, Newtown Road, Mrs. Arthur Merkill, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at Mosman's Bay, Mrs. J. Wall, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. Michael Bennett, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, corner of Liverpool and George streets, Mrs. Thomas Lee, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Ultimo, Mrs. S. Bradbury, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th instant, by special license, at St. Barnabas', Glebe, by the Rev. T. Smith, Arthur Robert, third son of Mr. D. Roberts Frith, East Farleigh, Kent, England, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. G. Houston, late of East Maitland, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, in the Sydney Infirmary, Peter Kenney, native of Dublin, aged 50 years.

On the 9th instant, at Terrace Cottage, Edgecliff Road, Henry Ritchie, eldest son of Mr. T. G. Sawkins, aged 12 years.

On the 9th instant, in the thirty-second year of his age, at his residence, Surry Hills, John Piper Egan, Esq., J.P., eldest son of Daniel Egan, Esq., M.P.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SALSETTE, J. M. ROGERS, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 22nd of December, 1861, touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 23rd November, 1861.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's splendid steamship PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, now loading, will be despatched on the 15th December, or within twenty-four hours after arrival of the English mail, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.

The Company's Interprovincial steamer will meet the PRINCE ALFRED at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf.

FOR THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The I. C. R. M. COMPANY'S splendid steamship PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons burthen, will be despatched on the 15th of December, or within twenty-four hours after arrival of the mail.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

J. VINE HALL, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf.

EXCURSION TICKETS DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS
between
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
or
SYDNEY AND BRISBANE,
EITHER WAY,

will be issued, available from 15th December, for six weeks thereafter, by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's steamships, at

TEN POUNDS EACH.

JAMES PATERSON.

A. S. N. Co., 6th December.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE. — RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
ADELAIDE.—CITY of SYDNEY, 18th December.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
BRISBANE direct.—TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH, via NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 17th December, 10 p.m.
ROCKHAMPTON direct.— BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 6.
FROM BRISBANE
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH and the BRISBANE daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 10th and 24th December.

JAMES PATERSON.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—H. R. N. S. COMPANY.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 7 p.m.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office foot Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship URARA for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, at 8 p.m., via Newcastle. All cargo delivered, with charge for puntage.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at noon.
MORUYA, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA, on THURSDAY, at noon.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s.
The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·15	10 30, 2 30	8·15, 12 0, 5·15

S. H. WILSON, agent.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER NAUTILUS, daily.—Fares 6d. each way.

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay.
10·15 2·15	10·30 2·30	12 and 5

Saturday, leaves Watson's Bay 5 30 p.m.
Sunday, ditto ditto ditto 6· 0 p.m.
☞ Sunday (return tickets issued only), 1s.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The LYDIA sails WEDNESDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR THE PELICAN TREE AND LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER. — The schooner JANE SOMMERVILLE, on TUESDAY next, and will be ready to receive cargo on Saturday, at the Albion Wharf. Apply on board.

ONLY VESSEL for MANNING RIVER.—The ESTHER, from Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, WILLIAMS, master, now loading at the Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND.—The fine smart schooner COMET is now loading for the above ports, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY, 14th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brigantine UNCLE TOM, LAKE, master, will be dispatched on TUESDAY (To-morrow). Has room for a few tons goods.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper-schooner COQUETTE, COUTTS, master, is now loading at Smith's wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on TUESDAY, 10th December. Commercial Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, on THURSDAY, 12th December, E. WRIGHT, master.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HARPUR and CO., George-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine first-class barque, FROWNING BEAUTY, MARR, master, having all her dead weight engaged, has room for a few tons of general cargo, and will have quick dispatch.

MOLISON and BLACK.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The Al brig WINDHOVER, 250 tons, WOOD, master, having the half of her freight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Commercial Wharf, bottom of King-street; or, to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

GAZELLE, for OTAGO.—Clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for OTAGO direct.—For Stock or General Cargo.—The A1 clipper barque LION, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, commander, well known in the trade as the safest vessel for stock, having delivered seven cargoes of horses without having lost a single horse, will be despatched on or about SATURDAY, the 14th instant. Shippers of horses will please make arrangements at once for the number they intend shipping, to prevent disappointment, two-thirds of her cargo being already engaged.

Apply to Captain SINCLAIR, on board, at Market Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM, sen.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The A1 clipper barque FANNY FISHER, C. SMITH, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TARANAKI.—☞ The clipper schooner SEA GULL, W. CHAMPION, commander, is now fast loading.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 10th December.—The celebrated A 1 clipper ship RESULT, 2000 tons, JOHN COW, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

CABIN RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First, according to accommodation required.
Second (including steward's attendance), £32 to £35.
Third, £18 to £20.
Steerage (open berths), £16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The A 1 clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, CHARLES STUART, commander, having the whole of her cargo down, will sail positively on SATURDAY, 14th instant. Has two poop Cabins still disengaged. Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

A SURGEON Wanted.

FOR LONDON direct. — The A1 clipper ship CISSY, 650 tons register, D. FOREMAN, commander, is now fast receiving wool at Talbot's shed, and will sail about the 15th December. Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this ship, now on her second voyage only.

For freight or passage apply to Captain FOREMAN, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For Wool and Passengers only.—For LONDON.—To sail 12th December. The celebrated clipper ship STORNOWAY, 595 tons register, A1, 13 years, JOHN D. PHILLIPS, commander, has all her dead weight on board, and will be immediately despatched. Has most superior accommodation for first-class passengers and can take a limited number in the second cabin. Wool received at Talbot's Store.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper-ship JASON, 976 tons register, G. STUART, commander, has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. A few can be taken in the steerage.

Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The Al ship NAOMI, 709 tons register, P. SAYERS, commander, will sail about 25th January. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail for the above port, positively at daylight, on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1862.

Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, between 12 and 3; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BARQUE MUTUAL, from Glasgow. — Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Botts' Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery will be given. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, a BRIGANTINE, carries 240 tons coal, Is well found, and ready for sea. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSELS, to load in Sydney, for Hongkong and Shanghai. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter VESSELS for the conveyance of coals to Adelaide; quick despatch. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to any part of the world.—The fine clipper ship SCHAH JEHAN, 443 tons register, ROBERT E. ADAMS, commander.

Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Corner.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 brig CURLEW, 227 tons register. Has just arrived from Otago, where she has delivered her freight of forty horses, drays, &c., all in good order and condition.

Immediate despatch given.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, or to R. D. MERRILL and CO., at 2, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, VESSELS to carry Coals from Hexham to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply at the Minmi Colliery Office, No. 5, first floor, Exchange, Sydney.

FIRES ON BOARD SHIPS.—Marine Assurance Offices, Ship Masters, and all interested in the trade of Port Jackson, are informed, that the WORKING MODEL of the Patent Ship's Fire Main and Revolving Branch, invented by Mr. J. Korff, is now to be seen at the Head Station of the Sydney Volunteer Fire Company No. 2, where the Engine-keeper of the Company will be in attendance to give visitors any information they may require. JOHN WRIGHT, secretary. Engine Station, Phillip-street, Circular Quay. December 9.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at Aiton's, THIS EVENING, the 10th December, at half-past seven o'clock. FRANCIS SPENCE, hon. sec.

CRICKET.—All England and Intercolonial Matches.—Practice Match THIS AFTERNOON, in the Outer Domain. Wickets to be pitched at 4 o'clock. PETER C. CURTIS, hon. sec. match committee.

CRICKET.—A MEETING of the Committee of the New South Wales Cricket Association will take place at Poehlman's Hotel, George-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—There will be a Conversazione in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, at 8 p.m. Members on this occasion will have the privilege of introducing the ladies of their families.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Members having Photographs and Objects of Scientific Interest, which they would be willing to exhibit, are requested to forward them to the Australian Library, THIS AFTERNOON.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—A General MEETING will take place at Mr. POTTER'S, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth-street, THIS EVENING, 10th instant, at half-past 7. By order of the committee.

ENFIELD PENNY BANK.—The Trustees will be present at the Parochial Schoolroom, Enfield, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, to receive deposits. T. H. WILKINSON.

SURRY HILLS PENNY BANK.—This Bank will be OPENED at St. Michael's School, Fitzroy-street, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at half-past 7 p.m.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — Stabat Mater.—Instrumental PRACTICE, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Punctual attendance is requested.

W. M'DONELL, hon. secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEORGE E. WOODS. — Your BROTHER CHARLES wishes to see you. He is ill. Address to your sister, Mrs. HILL, No. 22, Exeter-place, Sydney. M. M. H.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN MATHEWS, who left Plymouth about nine years ago in the ship Trafalgar, he will greatly oblige by writing to his NIECE, SUSAN MATHEWS, General Post Office, Sydney.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SHEPHERD—LETTERS for you at Post Office.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR, BAZAAR.—New Wesleyan Church, Balmain.—The Bazaar will be opened TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Articles for sale suited to the season. Prices suited to the times. Go and purchase.

VICTORIA THEATRE.— On TUESDAY EVENING, December 10th, The performance will commence with the thrilling legendary drama, in three acts, adapted from the French, entitled

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce of

BARNEY O'FLYNN.

VOLUNTEER AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, in aid of the funds of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Band.

Under the distinguished patronage of
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., LADY YOUNG, and
Lieut.-Colonel KEMPT, Inspecting Field Officer.

Who have kindly signified their intention of honouring the performance with their presence.

The above performance will take place at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, on which occasion will be presented the admired Comedy of

TIT FOR TAT,
in two acts.

Characters by VOLUNTEER AMATEURS; and Mesdames CROSBY, HILL, and JONES, who have proffered their services for the occasion.

To be followed by an Operatic Selection,

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

by the combined bands of H. M. 12th Regiment, and the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps, under the direction of Mr. D Callen.

To conclude with (first time in the colonies) the laughable Burlesque of

WILLIAM TELL.

Characters by Volunteer Amateurs.

Stage Manager, Mr SAMUEL HOWARD.

The audience part of the Theatre under the direction of Mr. C. V. HOWARD.

Tickets—Dress circle and parquette, 5s.; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.—to be had of the principal Music and Book sellers.

Parquette entrance through dress circle.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., performance to commence at 8 precisely.

N.B.—Volunteers attending the performance are respectfully requested to appear in full uniform.

VOLUNTEER AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—Tickets for the above may be procured at the following places:—Volunteer Club; Victoria Theatre; Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, Sands and Kenny, J. R. Clarke, George-street; Moffitt, Johnson, Pitt-street; Moss, Hunter-street; Anderson, George-street; Muspratt, J. Hourigan, D. Robinson, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Abbott, South Head Road; Cheval, Cafe Français, George-street; Poehlman, Central House, Flore Australienne, George-street; C. Bath, Bridge-street; B. Palmer, Pitt-street; J. J. Lissack, King-street; Wm. Pilfold, Macquarie-place.

VOLUNTEER AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.—Rehearsal—Victoria Theatre 12·30. "Tit for Tat," and "William Tell." 10th December.

FREEMASONS' HALL, YORK STREET.—SIGNOR BIANCHI'S SECOND CONCERT. THURSDAY EVENING, December 12th.

On this occasion the programme will consist (by general desire) of a selection of both Italian and English music of the most attractive character.

The following eminent artists will appear:—

Signora Bianchi	Madame Stattaford
Miss Emma Howson	Miss Clelia Howson
Signor E. Bianchi	Signor Grossi
Mr. F. Howson	Mr. John Gregg.

Instrumentalists, Mr. Edward King, Mr. Ernest King, Mr. John Howson, Mr. F. A. Howson.

Pianists, Mr. Macdougal and Mr. Cordner.

Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be obtained of all the musicsellers, and at the Freemasons' Hotel.

Manager, Signor L. Mariotti.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Signor and Signora BIANCHI.—The Committee have the honour to announce to the public that the above concert will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at the Masonic Hall, under the most distinguished auspices. The first part of the concert will consist of Rossini's magnificent

STABAT MATER,

with full orchestral accompaniments, and a chorus composed of all the available local talent, both professional and amateur in Sydney. The second part will consist of a Miscellaneous Selection of Secular Music, both of Italian and English. Programme and full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO SIGNOR AND SIGNORA BIANCHI.—The committee beg to notify to those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly promised to assist in the production of Rossini's STABAT MATER, for the approaching concert, that the first rehearsal will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Mr. Henry Marsh's Music Rooms (Henfrey's), 123, Castlereagh-street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

MR. NATHAN'S FIRST QUARTERLY CONCERT will take place at the Masonic Hall on MONDAY, the 30th instant, with a choice selection from Acis and Galatea, the chef d'œuvre of Handel's works. The second part will commence with the enthusiastically-admired opening chorus from Don John of Austria, "When the cat's away, the mice will play," with other lively pieces, including Martini's laughing chorus, and "Hey diddle diddle," 1,000 copies of which have been printed exclusively for the pleasure of presenting to every young lady at the concert a copy, as a New Year's gift. Trifling as the words may appear to those who understand Italian, the music (8 pages) would not be consigned to the flames by any intellectual musician throughout Europe.

Tickets 10s. 6d. each. One ticket will admit two ladies. All children from 5 to 12 years of age, accompanied by their friends, will pass free.

Mr Nathan having engaged the Masonic Hall for the last rehearsal on Saturday, the 28th, subscribers showing their concert tickets at the door will have free admission to that rehearsal.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. NATHAN, Byron Lodge, Randwick, and at all music and book sellers in Sydney.

ACIS and GALATEA.—A selection of this sublime composition and chef d'œuvre of Handel's works will be REHEARSED with orchestral accompaniments, at St. James' Schoolroom, on WEDNESDAY next, when those lady and gentlemen amateurs kindly disposed to join in the choruses or instrumental parts, with the available professional talent already engaged, are respectfully invited to attend. The overture will commence precisely at 7 o'clock. This meeting must be considered exclusively private to the performers. Every purchaser of a ticket to the concert, which will take place on the 30th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, will have free admittance there to the last rehearsal. J. NATHAN, Byron Lodge, Randwick.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the sixth and last CONCERT of the subscription for the present year will take place on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, on which occasion, in accordance with their annual custom at Christmas time, Handel's sublime oratorio, THE MESSIAH, will be performed. They have also to announce that, in accordance with a widely-expressed desire, the performance will be condensed within the space of two hours. The solos will be performed by the amateur members, and the choruses by the full strength of the society.

JOSEPH DYER, honorary secretary.

RIFLE MATCH.—To be Shot for at TAYLOR'S RIFLE BUTTS, MANLY BEACH, with Enfield rifles only, at 500, 600, and 700 yards, on SATURDAY next, December 14th, by thirty members, at one pound each, a Westley Richards Breech-loader Whitworth Patent, with 400 rounds of cartridges, with case and all complete; cost price in England, £30. Entrances to be made at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

NO. 1 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Special Company DRILL, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 6·15. A full attendance is particularly requested. R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.

NO. 3 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—A special MEETING of the Company will be held, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past 7. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES R. FAIRFAX, captain.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Annual General MEETING of members of the above Company will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 10th instant, at 7.30 p.m., at the office, Glebe Road.

JOHN H. GOODLET, Captain.

LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS.—A VAN will leave Allen's Express Office, Haymarket, on WEDNESDAY next. Passengers and goods booked not later than 4 p.m. TUESDAY (this day).

WOOD'S EXPRESS, with light freight, will leave for BATHURST, THIS DAY. 774, George-st. South.

HARSH, DEGRADING, UNDESERVED.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL, Pyrmont.—The Children, Teachers, and Friends of this school intend taking their ANNUAL TRIP to Watson's Bay on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant. The steamer WASHINGTON will leave the Market Wharf at 10 o'clock a.m., and return at 6 p.m. A band will be in attendance. Tickets may be had from Mr. Addison, stationer, and Mr. Bennett, grocer, George-street; or from Captain Broomfield and the Rev. W. Allworth, Pyrmont.

JUVENILE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Pitt-street Sabbath School.—The Annual TEA MEETING in connection with the above Society will be held in the Pitt-street Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at half-past 6.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge of Australia, No. 941.—Monthly MEETING, at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

TICKETS for Mr. J. G. LYON'S LECTURE on GARIBALDI, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, may be obtained as under:—
Robertson's book warehouse, 383, George-street.
Addison's publishing office, 411, George-street.
Clarke's musical depot, 356, George-street.
And at Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock, by the Hon. CHARLES COWPER, M.P.

PHRENOLOGY.—Christmas and New Year Presents for both Sexes.—Mr. A. S. HAMILTON, 25 years Practical Phrenologist, 301, George-street, over Caxton Printing Office, respectfully offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen, to assist them in answering satisfactorily the following interesting questions. How am I? What am I? For what (avocation) am I best adapted? What would I like to do? Would I wish to learn how to do, what I would like to do? Am I ambitious of rising, or am I afraid of falling in the world? Do I desire to make money by the honest use of my brains? Would it be useful, physically, morally, and educationally, to have my children's characters portrayed by Mr. Hamilton? Am I in earnest in my wish to avoid the errors of the past, to realise a useful and happy present, and to triumph in a successful future? Delineation of character, advice, and chart with relative proportion of the organs marked thereon, five shillings.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. HAMILTON'S Classes for Practical Phrenology.—Ladies, Tuesday; and Gentlemen, Friday evenings.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT. — Mrs. COUSENS has REMOVED from 119, Prince-street, to the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, Hyde Park.

MR. KEAN'S SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—VACATION will commence on FRIDAY, 13th instant, and school duties will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 13th, 1862. Vacancies for a few Boarders and Day Pupils.

SCHOLASTIC.—The holidays will begin on FRIDAY, the 20th instant. School duties will be resumed on MONDAY, January 20th, 1862. There will be vacancies for day pupils and boarders. For terms, &c., apply to Miss TREEVE, Sunbury House, Cleveland Paddocks.

Reference kindly permitted to Dr. O'Brien, Rev. G. King, Rev. H. S. King, Rev. G. H. Moreton, Rev. A. H. Stephen, and M. Metcalfe, Esq., J.P.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of Prizes will take place on FRIDAY, December 13, at 3 p.m. Any person desirous of being present, who may not have received tickets of admission, are requested to apply to Mr. BLACKMORE, south wing, Grammar School. N.B.—All old pupils will be welcome, with or without ticket.

W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—The Holidays will begin on Wednesday, the 17th instant, and the School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1862. There are Vacancies for a few more Boarders. For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, Windsor.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta.—The half-year will end on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of December, and the school will MEET again on THURSDAY, January 3rd, 1862. F. ARMITAGE, Head Master.

THE MISSES COOKSEY, Carthona, Darling Point. The DUTIES of this school will terminate on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and be resumed on MONDAY, the 20th of January, 1862. There are a few VACANCIES.

ADGER'S (late with Deeper) Central Hair-dressing Rooms, 410, George-street, north of King-street.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS Covered and Repaired, by S. FORSTER, 84, Harrington-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers, Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed, George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

J. HINTON, Carpenter and Cabinetmaker, 48, Hunter-street. Jobbing work neatly executed.

MR. JOHN I. MARKS, Accountant and General Agent, Lloyd's Chambers.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street, pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. AITKEN, Surgeon, to Botany-street, near Parramatta-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. DRYNAN and CO., from No. 143, Pitt-street, to No. 4, Wynyard-street, a few doors above Bank of New South Wales.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. MITCHELL, Midwife, from Pitt-street to 273, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL, William-street.—Best Colonial Wines, from One Shilling per bottle.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL, William-street.—Vine Growers, Brandy, Clozen's ditto, Martell's ditto.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL, William-street.—Board and Residence for Gentlemen.

£6500 REQUIRED on MORTGAGE by W. HARTON and SON, next the Commercial Bank.

MORTGAGE.—£150 WANTED on Freehold Property. A. B., 24, Athlone-place.

MONEY.—To be LENT on Mortgage, the following trust moneys—£2000, £800, £700, £500, £500, £300 at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to Mr. W. W. BILLYARD, No. 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

CHRISTMAS is coming.—Have your books made up. JAMES SIMPSON, accountant, opposite Supreme Court.

DO YOU WANT MONEY at short dates, at one hour's notice. Apply JAMES SIMPSON, opposite Supreme Court.

AT GRAHAM'S OFFICE, 106, King-st.—Wanted, Farm Labourers and Milkmen, Married Couples.

A YOUNG MAN, desirous of obtaining colonial experience in cattle or sheep farming, may be heard off at 417, George-street. Salary no object.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a respectable family; she instructs in the usual branches of an English education, with French and music. Address S. T., Post-office, Glebe.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL TEACHER wishes to give INSTRUCTION, either in Classics or English, in a private family, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., as an equivalent for board and lodging. Address L. O., Herald Office.

A RESPECTABLE, educated, energetic MAN, under thirty, and not afraid of work, also possessing a good mechanical knowledge, together with many years' experience and business connexion in Sydney, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT. Please address Useful, Box 253, Post Office. Unexceptionable reference given. N.B.—Any person procuring the above a suitable situation will be adequately recompensed.

BOTTLES.—Wanted, 2000 dozen pint and quart, ready for use. G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED; must write a good hand, and have a thorough knowledge of accounts. Address stating references or last situation, to R., Box 283, Post Office.

CURATOR OF AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—This office having become vacant by the decease of S. R. Pittard, Esq., the trustees will receive applications from gentlemen desirous of obtaining the appointment, up to January 1st, 1862.

The following are the principal duties of the Curator:—

1. Classification and arrangement of the specimens.
2. General superintendence and management of the Museum, under the control of the trustees.
3. The delivery of lectures upon subjects exemplified by the collection.
4. The conduct of the correspondence, and other secretarial duties.

Applications, containing testimonials and references, should be addressed, under cover, to the Trustees, Australian Museum.

DRIPSTONE.—Wanted, a Norfolk Island Dripstone. Apply at 398, George-street.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUN. — WANTED, a good second-hand one, in case, complete; also, large Double Glass, for long distance; also, Colt's Revolver, complete. Address, stating cash price of either, and where to be seen, C. S. N., Herald Office.

GRAVEL.—WANTED, two or three loads. Apply 115, Bourke-street, two doors from William-street.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, for the country at the beginning of the year, a Lady as Governess, to instruct four young children in English, French, drawing, and music. Apply by letter, to Mrs. W. DURHAM, care of Mrs. R. Hill, Bent-street.

LODGINGS Wanted, for a Gentleman and Lady; also, a Room for a servant, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to C. H. G., Australian Club, Bent-street.

No. 61-2851.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—A DISTRICT INSPECTOR is required by the Board of National Education. Applications, by letter only, accompanied with testimonials, from gentlemen thoroughly qualified for and conversant with the duties, will be received at this office, addressed to the Secretary, until the 17th December next.

By order of the Board,

W. C. WILLS, Secretary.

National Education Office, Sydney, 30th November.

REQUIRED, by a young LADY, accustomed to tuition, (and competent to instruct in the rudiments of music and drawing), a SITUATION as Junior TEACHER; country preferred. S. W. H., care of Mr. Clarke, 356, George-street.

SANATORIUM KURRAJONG.—A LADY wishes to receive 4 pupils; either permanent, or for the summer quarter. References—Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Hunter-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, good Hands. Apply to Mrs. ANGUIN, 76, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED a good JUNIOR HAND. J. S. SADLER, 42, William-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced HAND; also, a smart JUNIOR. JOHN HALBERT, King-st.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—Wanted, a competent Hand; must be a good boiler. Apply 128, Pitt-street North.

TO TAILORS and Drapers.—ASSISTANT Wanted, a good hand, for the slop department, at W. J. TICKLE'S, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an Assistant, one thoroughly acquainted with the town trade and buyers. Apply, before 10, to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, George-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—A Young Man, of large Colonial experience in road, bridge, and other works, desires an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or Overseer. Address M. A., Herald Office.

TO WOOL-GROWERS, MERCHANTS, and others.—A person of respectability, and considerable experience in the wool trade, who possesses a thorough knowledge of wool, and is well acquainted with the English market, wants an ENGAGEMENT; highly respectable references. Address Wool, Herald Office.

TO TUTORS.—WANTED, after the Christmas Vacation, for a School near Sydney, a SECOND MASTER, fully qualified to give instruction in the higher branches of a classical and liberal education.

Wanted also, a THIRD MASTER, to take charge of the junior classes in the same school.

Applicants will please state what they are competent to teach, the nature of their last engagements, and names of parties to whom a personal reference may be made. Application to be made, by letter only, to the Rev. J. PENDRILL, Glebe Point, Sydney.

WANTED, a FEMALE COOK. Apply at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a Kangaroo Dog PUP, about three months old. Mr. SHERLOCK, Denison Inn.

WANTED, a first-class COACH WHEELER. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 489, Pitt st.

WANTED, a MAN to clean carriages and horses. Apply ROBERTSON'S coach factory, 489, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable, useful Man, as RUNNER for the boats. Apply 79, Clarence-street.

WANTED a GROOM that can ride well. Apply at the Newmarket Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to wait at table. Apply to Mrs. COLLINS, Circular Quay Hotel.

WANTED, a Second STEWARD, for the Williams, steamer. Apply on board, THIS MORNING.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to assist in house work. Mrs. AUGUSTUS, 56, Market-street East.

WANTED, a MAN to look after a horse and be useful. 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. BIRD, Albion-st., Surry Hills, two doors from Bourke-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, handy with her needle. No. 8, College-street, corner Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. NORRIE, 222, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 99, Prince-street.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK. Apply to Mrs. BEAL, Simpson's Hotel, George and Park streets.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED THIS MORNING, a smart HAMMERMAN. P. GIBSON, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and assist at housework. 88, South Head Road.

WANTED, TRAVELLERS. English Ale and Porter Company, Union Club Cellars, Bligh-st.

WANTED, AGENTS. English Ale and Porter Company, Union Club Cellars, Bligh-street.

WANTED, 500 KEGS. English Ale and Porter Company, Union Club Cellars, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a COACH WHEELER. HALLEY and CLYDE.

WANTED, Two stout LADS. Apply to J. COWAN, No. 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to look after a horse and make himself useful. JAMES KELLY, Emu Inn.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, who is a good needlewoman. Mrs. R. COOKE, 235, George-street.

WANTED, a stout YOUTH, to carry out meat. A. UTHER, No. 1, York-street, Market.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, as Dairy Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ALPHENS, King and York streets.

WANTED, a BOY, for a Shepherd. L. UHDE and CO., 772, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough COOK. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King-streets.

WANTED, an active LAD, to make himself useful. Apply, 708, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Laundress and Housemaid, for Adelong. Mrs. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, 4 Shepherds, a Sawyer, Wheelwright Tailors, Garden Labourers, Man Cook. J. C. GLUE

WANTED, a Young MAN, or Stout LAD. H. WAIT, butcher, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, one who can wash and iron. Apply 131, Sussex-street, grocer's.

WANTED, a LAD, as Groom and Valet, with unexceptionable references, at 75, Elizabeth-st. North.

WANTED, a good Second Hand BAKER. Apply to P. FREEHILL, 109, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. No. 1, Circus-court, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, JOINERS. Apply to BUTCHER and DOWN, 18, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a steady MAN, as GROOM. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; also, a NURSEMAID, at Mrs. COHEN'S, Monster Hall, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. 10, Campbell-place, between Riley and Crown streets.

WANTED, a TRIMMER. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

WANTED, to MAKE Cricketers' and Regatta Guernseys, or Alpaca Coats. A.A.Z., Herald Office.

WANTED, to RENT, in the City of Sydney, a HOTEL or INN. Address A. B., Post Office.

WANTED, to purchase a strong BOAT, 2 to 3 tons. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply at TEILLARD'S Wine Stores, 140, Pitt-street, next Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; one who can wash well. Apply at 11, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. RUSH, 115, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL FARM SERVANT, for the Clarence River. Apply 41, King-street West.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply corner York and Barrack streets.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT for good wages. 52, Cooper-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, LESSONS 2 or 3 times a week, in Music, French, and Drawing. A. Y., Herald Office.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply, after 10 o'clock, to Miss LITTLE, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, 6 PASSENGERS for the LACHLAN. Royal Forester, Liverpool and Sussex-st., sharp.

WANTED, a Junior DISPENSING ASSISTANT. Apply by letter to Dr. BOWKER, Newcastle.

WANTED, a GARDEN LABOURER. Apply to JAMES WARD, seedsman, George-st. Market.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CLARK, 523, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a PERSON understanding Grover and Baker's sewing machine. 207, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD as PORTER—must be up to his work, accustomed to horses, and know town. ROBERT CROSBY, 794, George-street.

WANTED, to LET, a HOUSE and SHOP. Apply for particulars to ELIZA HAYES, Waterloo Mills, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Young Person to assist in the bar. References required. Mrs. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a GARDENER (single man), to proceed to the Darling Downs. HENRY BELL, 6, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. E. HORDERN, 674, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable English GIRL—one accustomed to children. Reference required. 71, Dowling-street.

WANTED, two MEN accustomed to work in a butcher's shop; also, a BOY, to deliver meat. Apply J. J. LESLIE, Camperdown.

WANTED, a respectable SERVANT, for a small family. Rose Cottage, corner Riley and Campbell streets.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, who has been accustomed to cooking, also washing and ironing. Apply to Mrs. HURLEY 353, George street.

WANTED, a Furnished ROOM, for a single Gentleman—without board. Address Room, Herald Office.

WANTED, a COMPOSITOR'S SITUATION, by a sober competent young Man; no objection to country. Address X. Y. Z., General Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a DRAYMAN; must be thoroughly acquainted with town work; personal reference will be required. R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, a Young MAN, able to read and write, and accustomed to horses, to proceed up the country. JOHN HEAD, 1, Market-street.

WANTED, to purchase, substantially-built HOUSES in the city or suburbs of Sydney. Apply to J. R. RADFORD, 108, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN who thoroughly understands the drapery trade. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

WANTED, QUARRYMEN, shovel hands and metal breakers, at Bondi and Waverley Quarry. Apply 320, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, to proceed with a Lady to Queensland; a small family; references required. Montague House, 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Purchaser, or Collector of Import Goods. Address T. F. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, a sober, steady MAN, to work in a butcher's shop; must understand making small goods. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. JOHN DE V. LAMB, Glenrock, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to place a respectable YOUTH as Indoor APPRENTICE to a first-class CARPENTER. Address E. LEES, Globe.

WANTED, to SELL Square PIANO, with metallic plate, in good order. No reasonable offer refused. 169, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent NURSE and a NURSEMAID. Apply at No. 20, Potts' Point, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to the Araluen. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, experienced SHEPHERDS, for Queensland, and German Shepherding Family. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a good general BLACKSMITH. Apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

WANTED, by a first-rate Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT by the week, or a Situation in a gentleman's family. Apply to W. G., No. 186, Castlereagh-street, opposite Lenehan's warehouse.

WANTED, for the Country, a respectable Young Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Figtree Cottage, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable young English PERSON, to make herself generally useful; character for cleanliness indispensable. Apply to Mrs. JAMES BRAY, 160, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE, containing six rooms and kitchen, in Woolloomooloo, near the top of William-street; rent not to exceed £80 per annum. A suitable house would be taken for a term. Address A.W., Herald Office.

WANTED, a single young MAN, of good experience, as SALESMAN, to take the management of a country store. References indispensable. Apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

WANTED, a CUTTER in the tailoring department of a country store; also, a Shopwalker and a Saleswoman, for the same establishment. Apply to PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young person of the highest references; has a thorough knowledge of housekeeping and needlework. Apply by letter, A. D., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Working OVERSEER, accustomed to the management of sheep and cattle, and also accustomed to travel with stock. Intelligence Office, King-street East.

WANTED, a Married Couple, as GENERAL SERVANTS for a farm; they must be able to milk. Also a single Man, as FARM LABOURER. J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a thorough HORSE DRIVER, to go overland to Queensland; a man accustomed to drive in the bush preferred. Apply Messrs. BURT and CO., between 10 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, the Man as general out-door Servant, the Woman as Cook. One must be able to milk. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS ANDREW, Newlands, Parramatta.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as ENGINE-DRIVER or Bookkeeper. Advertiser would prefer a flour-mill, he having had many years' experience in one. Address V. E., Moruya.

WANTED, an experienced English Nurse and Needlewoman, two Parlour Maids, two House and Parlour Maids (Protestant), and a Cook and Laundress. Servants' Home, 195, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's school.

WANTED, a first-class Waiter, for an hotel in Queensland; Female Servants, for various country districts; Single Men, to thatch and stack; Garden Labourer, able to milk. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED.—A Gentleman, who has served two years and a half under articles to an Attorney, is desirous of having his ARTICLES ASSIGNED for the remainder of his term of five years. Salary not so much an object as a position in a respectable Office. Apply Box 269, Post Office.

WANTED, immediately, an Overseer for a Sheep and Cattle Station, Shearers, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Paperhangers, Grooms, Coachmen, Boys for a Blacksmith and Tanner, Barman, Male and Female Cooks, Married Couples, Farming Men, and several Female Servants for town and country. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 221, Pitt-street.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 6th December, 1861.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of Tumut Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th December.
Erection of Telegraph and Post Office, Mudgee Construction of a Landing Place, &c., for the Powder Magazine, Goat Island	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th December.
Erection of a Toll House on the Glebe Island Bridge Construction of a Tramway over Paddy's River Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 31st December.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury of New South Wales,
3rd December, 1861.

TRANSFERABLE and REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 24 Vic., No. 24, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that sealed TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 17th of the present month, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of fifty thousand pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz. :—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the consolidated revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the debentures prepared.

3. The principal sum will be payable on 1st July, 1891, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered or endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, or at the office of the banking agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. C. WEEKES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, November 1, 1861.

HIS HONOR the Superintendent directs the publication of the following resolution of the Provincial Council, Session XVII., signifying the approval of the Council to the foregoing regulations :—

"That the Council having considered the regulations proposed to be issued by his Honor the Superintendent, under the 'Diseased Cattle Act, 1861,' approve of the same."

(Signed) CHARLES BOWEN, Speaker.
Provincial Council Chamber, October 29, 1861.

PROCLAMATION containing Regulations under the Diseased Cattle Act, 1861.—WHEREAS, by the "Diseased Cattle Act, 1861," it was provided that the Governor in Council might, by warrant under his hand, from time to time delegate to the Superintendent of any Province within the said colony, all or any of the powers vested in the Governor or Governor in Council by the said Act, subject to such regulations as he might think fit, and might from time to time rescind such delegation; and whereas the said Governor hath, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of New Zealand, delegated to William Sefton Moorhouse, Esq., so long as he shall hold the office of Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury, the several powers vested in the said Governor by the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth sections of the said Act, subject to being rescinded as in the said Act provided, and subject to the regulations issued by the Governor in Council on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to any other regulations to be from time to time duly made.—

Now, therefore, I, the said William Sefton Moorhouse, by virtue of such powers in me vested, do hereby proclaim and declare—

1. That after the date hereof the several colonies of Australia, that is to say, the colony of Victoria, of New South Wales, of Queensland, of South Australia, and Western Australia, as well as the colony of Tasmania and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the above recited Act, infected districts within the meaning of the said Act, and that no cattle shall be allowed to be imported from the above-mentioned districts, and that in the case where any cattle may be imported from the said districts, such cattle shall be destroyed forthwith, in such manner and at such places as the Superintendent may proclaim and appoint.

2. That after the date of these regulations the provinces of Otago and Southland in the colony of New Zealand, shall be deemed to be infected districts within the meaning of the said Act, and that no cattle shall be imported from the said provinces either by land or sea.

3. That the following persons shall be appointed Inspectors under the second section of the said Act :—

Alexander Sproul
Henry Scott M'Kellar
Herbert Belfield
Thomas Williamson Hall
Michael Studholme
Henry Wilson
Harry Parker
George Babington Parker
Robert M'Murdo
Philip Baker Boulton
Robert Greaves.

4. That every Inspector so appointed shall produce on demand, to any person requiring the same, a copy of the Act, and all regulations appertaining thereto.

Given under my hand at Christchurch, this first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

W. S. MOORHOUSE, Superintendent.
By his Honor's command,
T. W. MAUDE, Provincial Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £300,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD.
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:

AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, or at the LONDON BRANCH of the COMPANY; at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, 191, York-street, Sydney, ALFRED BRADFORD, proprietor. First-class accommodation for Gentlemen. Private families will at this Hotel find the comforts of a home.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

☞ The Endowments granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION, *and by it only*, are protected by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, in favour of the nominee, on the following scale :—

After a duration of

2 years, £200 of endowment	7 years, £500 of endowment
5 „ £1000	10 „ £2000

together with the bonuses which may be added to them.

N.B.—This is the only Institution in Australia which grants a share of profits to its endowment policies.

Extracts from Tables, &c.

TABLE D.—Annual premiums payable for £100 to be paid on a child attaining the age of 14 or 21 years.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR ENDOWMENT AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	14	21	Age at Entrance.	14	21
1	£6 5 9	£3 9 6	9	£18 15 10	£9 14 1
3	7 16 5	4 1 2	11	...	8 7 3
6	11 6 9	5 3 6	13	...	10 18 3

N.B.—The premiums paid are returned in case of the previous death of the child.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Endowments.

Age at Entrance.	Duration of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Endowment payable at Age.	Original Amount.	Additional Endowment.
4 years.	5½ years.	£8 15 4	14	£100	£26 11 8
1 „	5½ „	6 5 9	14	100	21 13 10
1 „	9 „	15 0 0	21	400	103 17 9
12 „	6½ „	15 0 0	21	120	40 10 1
13 „	5½ „	10 18 4	21	100	33 4 0
1 „	5½ „	3 9 6	21	100	16 10 2

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Reduction of Interest on Loans on Mortgage.—The Directors hereby give notice that they have made a considerable reduction in the rates of interest on future loans, and that the repayment of principal (with interest) may be spread over periods varying from 3 to 20 years. For particulars apply to ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary. Hunter-street, Sydney. November 26.

DERWENT AND TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Risks on fire taken at the usual current rates.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS, and Rent of Meters.—Notice is hereby given that from the first day of January next the charge for gas supplied by this company will be reduced at the rate of two shillings per thousand cubic feet on consumption by meter, and at an average rate of ten per cent on inside lights taken by contract.

The charge for hire and repair of meters will also be reduced from the same date, at an average rate of twenty-four to twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gas-light Company's Office, 13th November.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of DAVID WATSON, late of Campbelltown, in the colony of New South Wales, schoolmaster, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of the executors of the above estate, have THIS DAY been filed in my office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, and all parties having claims on the said estate, or being otherwise interested therein, may come in before me, at my office aforesaid, on or before the sixteenth day of December, instant, and inspect the said accounts, and, if they should think fit, object thereto.

Dated this ninth day of December, A.D., 1861.

For the Prothonotary
D. B. HUTCHINSON,
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.
W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE, proctor for the executors, King-street East, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
In the centre of George-street,
Opposite the Royal Hotel,
☞ To be known as MURIEL'S Auction Mart.
Will be opened on TUESDAY next, 16th December.

*** At the solicitation of numerous friends and old constituents, the undersigned has been induced to take those splendid and centrically situated premises recently erected by Morris Alexander, Esq., and immediately opposite the Royal Hotel, where he intends to carry on the general auction business, namely,

In Drapery
In General Merchandise
In Furniture, &c.
In Fancy Goods, Jewellery, &c., &c.—

Coupled with the general knowledge of all colonial requirements.

N.B.—Goods can be at once received for absolute SALE by auction, although the front portion of the Auction Rooms is incomplete, by applying at the Private Offices, No. 324, George-street, (which will be continued for the convenience of the public).

*** The whole of this magnificent block of buildings is let, and will be completely finished and tenanted in about six days.

ROBERT MURIEL, 324, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NORTH BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—Opening of new and extensive Horse and Stock Bazaar.—ARTHUR MARTIN respectfully announces that he has purchased those two allotments of land, Nos. 7 and 12 of section 25, containing about half-an-acre, having frontages to Anne and Adelaide streets, where he will open on the 1st of next January extensive yards, stables, and sheds for the sale of horses, cattle, carriages, spring carts, drays, harness, farming implements, &c. There will be stabling accommodation for about 100 horses, and drafting yards for young horses and cattle. The ride will be about 300 feet long.

A. M. would call the attention of squatters, horse dealers, and others sending horses or stock to Brisbane for sale, to the above announcement, as this will be the most extensive Horse Bazaar in Queensland, and every care and attention will be paid to horses and cattle entrusted to him for sale, together with moderate charges.

City Auction Mart, North Brisbane.

REMOVAL.—Mr. H. ZION, Tailor and Habit Maker, having removed to No. 4, Hunter-street, takes the liberty to inform his numerous patrons and the public in general, that he has imported a choice assortment for the season, comprising every variety of fancy tweeds, doeskins, cloth, waistcoating, &c., &c. Mr. Z.'s style of workmanship is distinguished for the improvements he has effected. His seamless coat, so universally admired and approved of, is but one of the many advantages derived by Mr. Z.'s style. An early inspection is solicited at Mr. ZION'S establishment No. 4, Hunter-street, two doors from George-street.

THE SCIENCE OF IRONING.—Ask for "Briggs' Australian Satin Glaze Starch" where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best starch for gentlemen's collars and cravats, and the most economical for large washing establishments, manufacturers, bleachers, hot-pressers, and finishers; and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of embroidery, lace, and muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. One pound of this starch will make sixteen pints of strong fluid starch. Sole manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, Edward Whitby, 25, Flander's-lane East, Melbourne. Wholesale agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.

A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.

NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.

The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.

By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.

*** Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."

Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity), by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

MORISON'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.—No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these pills; when of long duration, or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure—particularly if the ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person, so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous. Prepared at the British College of Health, Euston Road, London. Wholesale Supplying Agents for Australia, M. A. WORMS and CO., 309, George street, Sydney.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Lozenges, after several years' trial, have been found to supersede every other kind of medicine for the expulsion of worms; and, from their greater efficacy, facility of being administered to children, and their entire freedom from the injurious components of other worm medicines, have now become a universal remedy. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South.

£1000 WORTH of DRUGS and MEDICINES, now landing from the Star of Peace, Isles of the South, &c.

Quinine; opium, 38s. lb.; rhubarb
7 cwt. jujubes and medicated lozenges
Cases of Holloway's and Morison's pills
Superior oil peppermint, lemon, bergamot
Woodcock's celebrated wind pills
Pepsine, chlorodyne, chloroform, glycerine
Superior French polish, 6-gallon jars, 12s. 6d.
Tartaric acid, and cream tartar, in 1 cwt. kegs
Epsom salts, olive oil in casks
All kinds of chemicals and patent medicines.

W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street; wholesale stores, Wynyard-lane.

YOUNG and YEO have THIS DAY opened another shipment of new and seasonable goods. Comprising

Ladies' Mohair Paletots, at 10s. 6d.

YOUNG and YEO'S 10s. 6d. Paletot.

FULL SIZED PALETOT, 10s. 6d.

A CHOICE Lot of Fancy Dresses in great variety of style and colour from

9s. 9D. the DRESS of Twelve Yards.

MOHAIR DRESSES, from 9s. 9d.

MOHAIR SHAWLS, bordered, 18s. 6d.
Brown lama ditto, ditto
Grenadine ditto, superior, 17s. 9d. and 25s.
Bronze belts, 1s. each
Gold ditto, 1s. 6d. each
Braid and beaded hair nets, in the newest styles
Lace curtains, 4s. 6d. per pair
Mosquito net, 2¾ yards wide, 10½d
Toilet quilts, in all sizes, from 5s. 6d.
Mixed and brown straw hats, in all the newest shapes
Ladies' underclothing, in great variety.

275, Pitt-street.

J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.
1 case parachutes, iron handles, 6s. 6d.
1 case gold belts, 1s. 9d.; best quality, 2s. 6d.
4 cases flounced muslins, 16 yards, 5s. 11d.
1 case French muslins, 6½d., worth 1s.
2 cases flounced bareges 18 yards, 7s. 11d.
1 case challie robes, 18 yards, 9s. 6d.
2 cases black silk paletots and mantles
4 cases French bonnet ribbons, 7½d., worth 1s. 6d.
1 case spotted falls, ribbon bound, 3½d.
1 case gents' Jouvin's kid gloves, 1s. 6d.
2 cases gents' neckties, 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
1 case garden straw hats, 1s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
4 cases chenille nets, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the above lot of goods, all new; bought for cash this week.

Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street.

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5 CASES of New MANTLES—Just arrived, ex Star of Peace. FRANCIS GILES and CO. respectfully invite the attention of their numerous customers, and the public generally, to a large assortment of new MANTLES, just arrived, and ready for inspection, consisting of

140 black glace, new shapes, at one guinea, a great bargain
100 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, at 2 guineas
98 ditto ditto, paletot shape, at £1 15s.
120 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, £2 15s.
150 light summer mohair mantles, at 12s. 6d.
142 ditto ditto, new shapes, one guinea
120 ditto ditto, richly trimmed, at £1 8s. 6d.
Also, an assortment of children's summer mantles, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d

These goods were purchased in London, at the close of the season, therefore are the improved shapes, at half the original prices.

Denison House, George-street.

MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and CO. have opened (this day) 6 cases of Lace and Mohair Shawls, the latest designs, from London and Paris; also 3 cases of Black and White Lace Jackets—the new shapes; together with 2 cases of White Muslin Jackets—quite new styles. The following are a few of the leading prices. Intending purchasers will find these goods remarkably cheap.

Black lace shawls, full size, one guinea
Ditto ditto, Spanish, £1 17s 6d
Ditto ditto, very elegant, £2 2s
The new mohair shawl, bound with silk, 18s 9d
Ditto ditto, richly embroidered, £1 9s 6d
Black and coloured grenadine, £2 2s
Black and white lace jackets, 10s 6d
White spotted zouave jackets, in muslin, 10s 6d
White lace mantles, scarfs, and bridal squares, at equally low prices.

F. GILES and CO., Denison House, George-street.

REDUCTION of PRICES in the TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—F. GILES and CO. have made a reduction of full 15 per cent. in the above department, in order to reduce their stock of very superior woollens; as large shipments of the same are daily expected. A first-rate suit of Tweed, made to measure, at £3 5s.; warranted well made and shrunk. A good black cloth suit, to measure from £4 17s. 6d. N.B.—A very superior stock of gents' and boys' ready-made clothing constantly on hand, at prices that must give satisfaction to the purchaser. Denison House, George-street.

CHEAP FANCY SILKS.—JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street, requests the attention of ladies to the following list :—

No. 1—1500 yards checked silk (24 inches wide), 2s. 6½d. per yard.
No. 2—1800 ditto ditto, extra rich, 2s. 9½d. ditto.
No. 3—2000 ditto large checks and crossovers, 2s. 11½d. ditto.
No. 4—150 rich silk dresses, £1 10s., £1 15s., and £1 18s. 9d.
No. 5—Rich black gros d'Naples, £1 15s., £1 17s. 6d., and £1 19s. 6d. the dress.
No. 6—Stout black ducapes, £1 18s. 6d., £1 19s. 6d., and £2 2s.
No. 7—Rich French glaces, £1 19s. 6d., £2 2s., and £2 7s. 6d.

JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for MANTLES in Sydney is JOHN HALBERT'S, 88, King-street.
Ladies' black glace mantles, £1 1s.
Ditto black glace paletots, £1 9s. 6d., £1 12s. 6d., and £1 15s. 6d.
Ditto black glace paletots, extra rich, large sizes, and elegantly trimmed, £1 19s. 6d., £2 5s., and £2 12s. 6d.
500 mohair, tissue, and grenadine mantles and paletots, from 5s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.

JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

SHIRTS, Outfits, &c.—M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer. Outfits for Europe always ready. The Sydney Shirt and Underclothing Factory, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.—First-class goods can now be obtained at the clearing sale at Cavendish House. A great reduction in price, as under :—

Eurekas—bands or collars, from 14 to 18 inches in the neck, at 6s 6d each, or 38s the half-dozen, usual price 8s 6d
Ditto extra quality, 7s 9d. or 45s the half-dozen
Dress shirts with embroidered French cambric fronts, made to our order, and unequalled in the colonies, 12s 6d each, real value 21s
Crimean flannel shirts—white, sky, scarlet, and fancy
Youths' and boys' shirts of fine qualities at a proportionate reduction
Gentlemen's night shirts, ready for use
Collars, of the most approved shapes, all our fine imported goods, at 9s per dozen
Underclothing, vests, and pants, in merino, gauze-merino, nova spun, chamois leather, lambswool, &c., and fine summer vests from 17s 6d the half-dozen
Half-hose of all sorts, equally cheap
Neck ties and scarfs of all the latest fashion, equally cheap

N.B.—The reduced prices as above are made in order to clear the stock, prior to the closing of the business in January next.

W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT.—Now landing in packages from 20 lbs. upwards. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, Tin and Wood, and Zinc and Wood CASES, large sizes. F. PERKS and CO., King and York streets.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—Continuation of the great annual clearing out SALE at M'MAHON'S Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street.

Prices still further reduced to make room for large parcels of new goods, just arrived.

Christmas presents and New Year's Gifts—several cases new goods are now marked off.

Duke's treble-seam cricket balls, 8s
Duke's double-seam ditto, 6s
Clapshaw's match bats, from 4s 6d
Youths' bats, 1s; balls, 3d
Gloves, leg-guards, scoring sheets, &c., &c.
Nail, cloth, hat, and shaving brushes
Rooney's superior tooth brushes, 6d; or the half-dozen for 2s 6d
Hair brush and good rack comb for 1s
Piesse and Lubin's choice essence, reduced to 2s 6d
Pomades and oils, large size bottles, for 1s
Superior Windsor soap, 1s per lb., well worth, 1s 6d
300 dozen assorted scented soaps, from 9d per dozen
Cosmetiques, from 6d per packet
270 door-mats will be cleared out cheap
Five bales bass or stable brooms, just opened, will be sold cheap
Good scrubbing brushes, 1s 3d
Bass ditto ditto, 1s
Honeycomb and turkey sponges, at greatly reduced prices
Horse brushes, from 2s
Dandy ditto, 1s 6d
Wax dolls, 6d each
Composition dressed dolls, 6d
Squeaking heads, 5d
Ditto extra size, 9d
Boxes of puzzles, I. R. balls, gum rings, rattles, boxes, toys, hobby horses, toys of every description
240 ladies' bags in great variety, from 2s each
Job lots of reticules, &c.
Slightly soiled fancy goods will be cleared out at extremely low prices
Papier mache portfolios, from 4s
Papier mache inkstands, superior inlaid, 7s 6d
Writing desks, workboxes, and dressing-cases, in endless variety, from 2s each. And
A large and varied selection of combs, fancy goods, plain and coarse brushware, &c., &c., will be sold during the ensuing week at unprecedented low prices.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

410, George-street, two doors north of King-street.

N. B.—Country orders promptly attended. A liberal discount to storekeepers and wholesale buyers.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—You can get 5 quires Cream Laid Note Paper, 10½d. packet.

BE IN TIME.—Knife and Fork for children, 6d. per pair, at C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, 77 and 79, King-st.

MUST BE CLEARED, the whole of C. and J. ABRAHAM'S extensive stock, by January. 77, King-street.

KEEP GOOD TIME.—Secure one of ABRAHAM'S 8-day brass Timepieces, warranted, 12s. 6d. each.

NO PUFF.—Powder Box and Puff, 1s.; violet powder, 4d. packet; bat, ball, and stumps, the lot for 3s.

ENVELOPES, 100, 9d.; half-pint inks, 4d.; memo. books, 4d.; 2s. novels for 1s. 6d.; wafers, 2d. box.

RIMMEL'S Half-pint Lavender Water, 1s. 8d.; ditto ditto vinegar, 1s. 8d.; pomatum, 6d. and 1s.

CHRISTMAS.—Carving Knife and Fork, 2s.; corkscrew, 6d.; playing cards, 6d.; 4-bladed knife, 1s.

BOATING.—Silk Twist, gut, hooks, schnapper lines, oyster knife, 6d.; telescope, 1s.; compass, 1s.

CLEARING OUT.—½-lb. bar soap, 5d.; bradawl, 2d.; eau-de-cologne, 6d.; marking ink, 6d.; gold watch and chain, 6d.; humming tops, 6d.; slates, 3d.; flutinas, 1s.; gum ring, 2d; chamois skin, 9d.; 250 wax matches, 5d.; 500, 9d.; 1000, 1s. 3d.

BEADS.—Blue, white, amber, and green, mat beads, 1d. per bunch; collar ditto, 2d. per ounce.

ASHDOWN and CO.'S GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Previous to the ERECTION, in January next, of NEW and ENLARGED PREMISES, on the site of those now occupied.

An opportunity is offered to the public of purchasing goods of superior quality, at extremely low prices.

BATHS.

Pillar shower baths, complete, from £5 10s.
Hand ditto, from 3s. 6d.
Sponge ditto, from 18s.
Hip and sitz ditto, from 25s.
Slipper ditto, from 40s.
Children's ditto, from 10s. 6d.
Foot ditto, from 6s. 6d.
Toilet sets, from 25s.
Portable washstands, from 25s.
Best Turkey sponge, 1s. 9d. per ounce. Also,
Lyons' sausage machines, No. 2, 35s.; No. 3, 45s.; No. 5, 75s.

ENAMELLED WARE.

Consisting of
Saucepans, stewpans, preserving-pans
Spittoons, &c.
Fenders, of various kinds
Copper coal scuttles, from 25s. each, &c.

PLATED GOODS,

From Elkington's, J. Dixon and Sons, and other best Sheffield Manufacturers.

An opportunity is now presented to the public of selecting and purchasing, from the largest collection in the colony, platedware of the best description, and most elegant designs, and for which this establishment has, for so many years, been celebrated.

Consisting of
Epergnes
Candelabra
Dish covers
Side dishes
Tea and coffee services
Salvers
Liqueur, egg, and cruet stands
Pillar candlesticks, with and without shades
Chamber ditto, ditto ditto
Piano ditto
Snuffers and trays
Toast racks
Butter coolers
Spoons, forks, &c.

At and under cost price.

GUNS,
PISTOLS,
AMMUNITION,
SPORTING TACKLE, &c., &c.

Prince's breech-loading rifles, reduced to £11 (a few only remaining)
Colt's revolvers, in cases, complete, £7 10s.
Webley's ditto ditto, £7
Double-barrel guns, a large assortment, in cases, complete, from £1 15s.
Hall's FF sporting powder at 1s. per lb.
Hall's FFF ditto ditto ditto at 1s. 6d. ditto
Hall's rifle and glass ditto, at 3s. 6d. ditto
Wire cartridges, assorted numbers, 1s. per dozen
Shot, assorted, at 8s. per bag.

Together with
Dixon's sporting tackle, comprising—
Shot and powder flasks, pouches, belts
Spirit flasks, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

TO BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, JOINERS, and Others.

ASHDOWN and CO. are now selling—

TOOLS (Ward's and Sorby's).

Sets CS chisels, handled, ⅛ to 1½ inch, at 9s.
Ditto ditto, ditto, ⅛ to 1½ inch, at 12s.
Ditto ditto, ditto, ⅛ to 2 inch, at 15s.
Ditto gouges, handled, ¼ to 1 inch, at 9s.
Ditto socket chisels, handled, ¼ to 1½ inch, at 16s.
Ditto mortice chisels, handled, to 5-8 inch, at 16s.

PLANES.

Smoothing, 3s. 6d.; jack, 4s.; trying, 5s. 6d.
Moulding plates, in great variety, at very reduced prices.

FILES.

A very large assortment, at very reduced prices.

SCREWS.

Iron and brass, at very reduced prices.

SAWS

Hand
Pit
Crosscut, at very reduced prices.

ASHDOWN and CO., Ironmongers, George and King streets, Sydney.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers patent, On SALE.

Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slates weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.

Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.

Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.

Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION, of every description, for sporting or military purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of guns, Wire Cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality.

Sole contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition and Ball Cartridges, for Whitworth rifles; also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
Wholesale only.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, SHIPPING.—CHAVASSE'S Patent Flour for making cakes, pastry, bread, without yeast light and wholesome. Prepared from Breillat's best flour, in quantities of 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. 106, Pitt-street North.

ELKINGTON'S CELEBRATED PLATEDWARE.—The newest and most elegant patterns in CRUET and LIQUEUR-FRAMES, Cake Baskets, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Salvers, Toast Racks, Saltcellars, sets of Side Dishes and Covers, Dessert Knives and Forks in mahogany cases, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks in oak cabinets, Snuffer Trays, Bottle Stands, &c., &c., just unpacked, at

A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

WOOLPACKS.—30 bales, each 50 10-lb. woolpacks, best quality, and warranted full weight
4 bales best sewing twine
5 cases Sorby's sheep shears
½ ton Turkey stone.

IREDALE and CO., opposite the Markets.

FOR SALE,
30 bales 10-lb. woolpacks
100 single-hopper corn shellers, double wheels
10 cases American brooms, extra size
5 cases J. and H. Sorby's sheep shears
½ ton Turkey stone
4 bales best sewing twine
40 cases bright and Berlin black register stoves
12 cases improved kitchen stoves
8 casks Wing's files and rasps
1 case Heeb's files
1 ton bullock bells
Gray's C. S. circular saws
20 hogsheads holloware
5 tons white lead, 28 lbs., best quality
400 drums linseed oil
25 casks Stockholm tar
40 pairs Orion's smiths' bellows
2 hogsheads brass pillar and chamber candlesticks.

The above goods are now landing, and for SALE, by IREDALE and CO., opposite the Markets.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the CARGOES of the Chilian vessels Matieu Salvinus and Sanchez Martinus, consisting of St. Antonia, St. Justin, Puchachi, and other brands of superfine Flour, in 100 lb. bags.

BRILBY and SCOTT.

RIFLES.—Daw's well-known make, Hythe key nipples, sword, sling, case, sighted up to 1100 yards. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHERRIES.—Burdon's Amontillado and first-class Wines in quarters and hogsheads. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

PORT.—Butler's 4-graped Port, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

WOOLPACKS, full 10 lbs., in bales of 100 each; three-bushel bags (300) each, full 25s. 8d. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

GENEVA, De Kuyper's brand, in hogsheads and quarter-casks. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ROSIN, pale amber, a few barrels on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

GINGER, finest bleached Jamaica and Cochin, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

STOCKHOLM TAR and PITCH, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

3-BUSHEL BAGS, 2½ lb., in small bales. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CORRUGATED GALVANISED IRON, 24 and 26 gauge, various makers. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

TURKEY OPIUM of the finest quality, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SODAWATER BOTTLES, in 2 gross crates, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

BARCLAY'S Bottled PORTER, in prime condition, now landing, and on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

TAYLOR'S PORTER, in hogsheads, in prime order, now landing, and on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

OXFORD CANDLE WICK, in small and large balls. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CURLED HORSEHAIR, various qualities, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—Margarey's. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—W. Duffield and Co.'s N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR—Dunn and Son's. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ENGLISH SEEDS. English Seeds. English Seeds.—Arrived, a large assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, on SALE, by ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, 446, George-street. Catalogues on application.

CHEAP FOOD for Pigs and Poultry. Apply to Mr. BLACKSTONE, Newtown Inn, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a useful town HORSE, perfectly quiet, price low. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnston's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND, Circular Quay.

IRONBARK BEAMS, dray poles, shafts, slabs, posts, and rails supplied in any quantity. T. PAGE, 761, George-street South; or G. DENT, at the Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, at the LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS
Cedar boards, in any quantity
Colonial hardwood, on hand, or to order
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
Clear pine, dimensions
Shelving boards, planed one and two sides
T. and G., in white, Norway, Oregon, Baltic, and cedar
Furniture on hand, or to order
Every description of turnery
Wooden houses and stores, prepared, with plans, &c.
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine and packing cases
Doors, sashes, sashdoors, skirtings, mouldings
Architraves, rolls, beads, French lights, casements, &c.

N.B.—Wholesale and retail. *** A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers. H. MOON.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood. The best assortment in Sydney. JOLLY and CO.

100,000 FEET Deals, Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, Doors, Sashes, Cedar, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood, Flooring—tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Posts, Rails, Palings, and Billet-wood. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

COAL.—A. A. Company or Wallsend, at greatly reduced prices. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WOOD, Ironbark or Oak, cut to any length, very reasonable. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

CHARCOAL, the best fuel for stoves, considerably reduced. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

LIME, Laths, Shingles, Posts and Rails, Palings, at market rates. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

HAY (lucerne or oaten), Corn, Chaff, and Bran, at market prices. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and RAILS, ironbark, for SALE, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S, Lower George-street.

SPOKES.—20,000, first-class, large ironbark SPOKES, for SALE, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S.

HARDWOOD.—20,000 feet superior Blue Gum and Black Butt, up to 40 feet long, at LOTZE and LARNACH'S.

TO BE DISPOSED of, by private contract, the BUSINESS, STOCK, FURNITURE, and LEASE of a well-known, first-class country HOTEL and Coaching House. Every information as to amount of business to be done, and satisfactory reasons for the disposal of the same by the present proprietor, will be given on application to Messrs. J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

DARLING POINT ALLOTMENTS.—A few of the choicest allotments for first-class villas, still for SALE by private contract. Terms very liberal. Title, freehold, and guaranteed good. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

70 HEAD of choice quiet HEIFERS.—for Private SALE, 70 head of superior bred Heifers, from two years old upwards (many of which are springing). Apply to ABRAHAM DAVY, Harrington Park, Narrellan.

☞ Coaches pass twice a day from the Railway Terminus, Campbelltown.

FOR SALE, cheap, 43 acres of good LAND, 7 miles from Wollongong. Apply 589, George-st. South.

GHURTNAMARRAH.—To be disposed of, by private bargain, the above splendid DAIRY and Agricultural FARM, consisting of (280) two hundred and eighty acres of first-class land, distant 1½ mile from the proposed railway terminus at Menangle, and 4 miles from Campbelltown. The whole is divided into paddocks, with a never-failing supply of water. A nice garden of two acres, with some choice fruit trees and vines. The buildings consist of a 4-roomed cottage, kitchen, servant's room, and a 3-stalled stable, with stockyard and piggery. The title a grant from the Crown. For further particulars apply to Mr. HARBEK, the owner, who resides on the estate.

BOTANY.—For SALE, all or part of 50 ACRES at Banks' Meadow. This land is ascertained, practically, to contain the finest description of peat (a valuable and economical article of fuel), in almost inexhaustible quantity. It is excellent for cultivation in market gardens, as proved by the adjoining lands of Mr. Saxby and others, and it is eligible for private residence, having splendid views of Sydney, the ocean, and the surrounding country. The projected railway to the bay will greatly enhance the present value of land at Botany, and the terminus will be near this property. Apply to the proprietor at the office of W. BARTON and SON, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO BE SOLD, privately, by the undersigned, HOUSES and LAND in and about Sydney, very deserving the attention of any one who is desirous of investing money on a remunerating rent roll. Purchasers may be suited with one or more of the following :—

2 Shops and Stores in George-street, £3000.

2 Houses at Newtown, 7 rooms, with large plot of land (each), £1000.

Several first-class Houses, Cleveland, Elizabeth, and Phillip streets, and large block of city property, at per foot, with valuable buildings, frontage 320 feet.

2 Stone Houses and a four-roomed Cottage, with land, Balmain, £450.

Late Council Chambers, Redfern.

House and Land near Canterbury, paddocks, &c., 12 to 23 acres.

Numerous other properties, as farms, houses, orchards, and building allotments, &c., for sale privately. And

Several Houses, from 2 to 6 or 7 rooms, to let—Darlinghurst, Redfern, Pyrmont, &c.

Mortgages effected.

HAIGH and BROWN, estate agents, 221, Pitt-street North.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—SHEEP STATION for SALE, to close a Partnership.—That valuable pastoral property known as DALGANGAL, 130 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, Wide Bay, and 50 miles north-west from the rising township of Gayndah. The improvements are most extensive, and comprise all requisites for effectually working a large station, in fact, no expense has been spared to render the establishment one of the most complete in the Northern districts. The station consists of six blocks of country, viz.—

Dalgangal	Three Moon Creek
The Island	Broadwater
Mountain Creek	Monal.

Three of these blocks are situated on one side of the Burnett River, and three on the other, and would well divide into two large stations.

The improvements at the head station consist of a new and commodious woolshed, a good slab dwelling-house, containing eleven rooms, which are ceiled, lined, and papered; there is also a good overseer's house, and five men's huts, with stock-yards, milking-yards, garden, &c.

There is also an outer head station, twenty miles from the head one, with overseer's house and two men's huts, killing and a milking yard. There are two teams of oxen, with drays complete, and twenty-five horses broken in.

The out-stations are mostly provided with good huts and yards complete; the runs are abundantly supplied with water, by never failing creeks, and the country consists of good open downs, with undulating ridges of silver-leafed ironbark. Estimated capabilities of the station are, 50,000 sheep, and 2000 head of cattle; there is a herd of between 400 and 500 head of cattle, for the purpose of supplying the station with rations; and, from the number of young ewes, the purchaser can with certainty rely on having 40,000 sheep in the course of twelve months. The wool from these sheep is of fair average quality, and realised, in the late July sales, 25d. per lb.

With the above compact stations will be sold the following sheep, more or less :—

2500 ewes, 7 years and upwards
2800 ditto, 6 ditto ditto
2920 ditto, 4 and 5 years
1900 ditto, 3 years
1890 ditto, 2 years
3200 ditto, maiden
2280 wethers, 3 to 5 years
1770 ditto, 2 ditto
2600 ditto, 1½ ditto
8600 weaners
200 rams.

30,660 sheep, sound and never diseased.

This valuable property offers many advantages which intending purchasers should not lose sight of, viz., a comfortable homestead, such as is rarely found in the bush; the station in most complete working order, within easy distance of shipping port, abundance of water in the driest seasons; and what is of great importance, the number of young sheep now on the runs. The post passes the head station twice a week to and from Gayndah and Banana.

Delivery will be given on the 15th February next.

All further particulars may be had on application to DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.—Important to Millers, Capitalists, Speculators, and others.—For SALE, the whole of the valuable property known as the BREMER MILLS, consisting of

Steam Flour Mill
Steam Saw Mill
Boiling-down Establishment

and 640 acres of rich alluvial land, having a frontage of three miles to the navigable river Bremer.

THE FLOUR MILL

is a most substantial structure, 68 feet long by 30 feet wide, and three stories high; the walls 2 feet in thickness, and built entirely of through stones, cut on both sides, no expense having been spared to obtain a thoroughly substantial structure; the floors and framing for machinery are white ironbark, being the best description of hardwood in the colonies.

There are two engines—one 16-horse power, the other 25-horse power; and the machinery, consisting of six pairs of French stones, patent dresser, separators, elevators, conductors, smutting machines, &c., is all in the most perfect order, and is so arranged that it can be driven by both engines, either separately or unitedly.

The Flour Mill is the only one at present in Queensland, and from the completeness of its machinery it is capable of supplying the greater portion of the demand, not only for Brisbane and Ipswich, but also the greater proportion of that required for the interior.

THE SAW MILL

adjoins the Flour Mill, and consists of a VERTICAL SAW FRAME, capable of cutting logs of 4 feet diameter; also TWO CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES, capable of turning out about 30,000 feet of timber per week, with turning lathes, and a variety of other machinery suitable for carrying on an extensive business, the whole being driven by a

25 HORSE-POWER STEAM ENGINE,

and provided with all the necessary appliances of slips and tramways for connecting the mill with the river. The demand for timber is daily increasing; the rapid growth of the towns, and settlement of the interior, ensuring continuous employment. The sources of supply are boundless and easily accessible; the principal carriage from the forest to the mills is by water, and therefore at little cost.

The FLOUR and SAW MILLS are situated on a block of land containing about

150 ACRES,

one hundred and thirty acres of which have been cleared and stumped, and under cultivation. In addition to the mills erected on this block, there are a number of other buildings, comprising

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE,

with cottages and huts for the workmen employed on the premises.

Adjoining is another block, consisting of about EIGHTY (80) ACRES, upon which is erected, in a commanding position on the bank of the river, a large and commodious dwelling-house, at present in the occupation of the proprietor. It is surrounded with a verandah, and contains an entrance hall, and seven (7) large rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and servants' rooms; and in the rear, stabling for twenty horses, together with hay-lofts, workmen's cottages, and other necessary buildings.

Part of this block is laid down in lucerne, and a portion tastefully laid out as a Fruit and Flower Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and enriched with choice shrubs and flowers.

The BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT is 160 feet long by 40 feet wide, and to which is attached all the necessary stock-yards and paddocks for the perfect working of the establishment, consisting altogether of about

100 ACRES OF LAND,

with workmen's huts, and other improvements erected thereon.

The boiling-down establishment has not been in operation of late, but at a very trifling outlay may soon be made available, and brought into complete working order. Two establishments of this description, situate on the River Bremer, have recently re-commenced operations, and from the rapid increase of stock in the immediate locality, a very remunerative business might again be created. There is an abundant supply of coal within a few miles, requiring water carriage only.

In addition to the foregoing properties, there is another paddock, containing about 310 acres, which has been partly cleared. The whole is enclosed by substantial four and five rail fences.

The estate, consisting altogether of

640 ACRES,

and having upwards of three miles frontage to the important navigable river Bremer, which, being the great natural highway from the Bay to the interior, affords great advantages for shipment. There are six steamers now employed in the trade between Brisbane and Ipswich, which pass the estate daily.

An excellent stone quarry has been opened on the banks of the river, from which the whole of the stone used in the erection of the mill was obtained; several of the buildings in Ipswich have also been erected from stone obtained from this quarry.

The proprietor being engaged in other pursuits, which render it impossible for him to devote the time and attention necessary to the above business, is his only reason for wishing to dispose of the property. The whole will be sold either in one lot or subdivided, to suit purchasers; and if not disposed of by the 1st of January, 1862, it will be cut up and sold by auction.

Terms and further particulars to be obtained on application to the proprietor.

JOSEPH FLEMING.
Bremer Mills, Ipswich, September 17th.

LIVERPOOL SALT, Coarse and St. Ube (in three-bushel bags), ex Star of Peace. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

FIRST DAY OF FOURTH TERM, 1861.

BEFORE the full Court.

IN RE ALEXANDER BRODIE AND WILLIAM MARTYN, ESQUIRES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ON THE APPLICATION OF JONATHAN COCK.—MOTION FOR A PROHIBITION.

This was an application for a prohibition to stay all further proceedings under a conviction of the applicant before the justices at Murrurundi (and a fine of twenty shillings), for having sold liquor to a person who was in a state of intoxication.

Mr. Windeyer appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Butler in support of the conviction.

The applicant had been fined on the assumption of his having pleaded guilty, which, it was contended, was not the case. The facts were these.—The constable having given his evidence, Cock said, "I dare say what the constable says is true, for I was not there." Thereupon the Clerk of Petty Sessions made an entry that Cock had "pleaded guilty in general terms," adding the before-mentioned words which Cock had actually used.

The Court granted the prohibition, but without costs. It was the duty of the Clerk of the Court to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty, without any qualification. "Guilty in general terms" was not a proper record, particularly in the present instance when the words were added, as having been actually used by the then defendant, shewed rather an intention to plead not guilty. A fine of 20s. would have been far from sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice if the accused had been guilty.

WALLACK V. LLOYD.

This was a motion upon an order made by Mr. Justice Milford in chambers, granting leave to appeal to the Privy Council against a judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to the replication; which judgment was pronounced on 30th August last. The order was made under the power possessed by a single Judge in Chambers, in cases of emergency to exercise the powers of the full Court, provided that the order so made was confirmed by the full Court on the first day of the next ensuing term. This order also directed a stay of proceedings. The latter was the point now substantially in contest, the question being whether the judgment appealed against came within section 3 of the Orders in Council.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., appeared in support of the order, and Mr. Stephen for the respondent.

The Court unanimously upheld the order of Mr. Justice Milford, except as to the stay of proceedings, being of opinion that the 3rd section of the Orders in Council did not apply to judgments such as the one now in question, which was interlocutory. Should the plaintiff, however, go on and obtain judgment, the Court would probably stay further process upon defendant giving security; or if process was allowed to issue, would probably compel the plaintiff to give security to refund in the event of the appeal being decided against him. The costs of this proceeding were ordered to be costs in the cause.

COGHLAN V. WILSON.

This was a motion on notice to set aside an injunction granted by Mr. Justice Milford to stay proceedings under a judgment and execution obtained by the present defendant in the District Court against one John Maher.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Sheppard appeared in support of the application; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., in support of the injunction.

The property in question was the goods in a store at the Tableland, New England, on which Wilson had levied as the property of Maher. It was, however, claimed in the name of Frances Coghlan, the present plaintiff, who was Maher's sister-in-law, and defendant now averred that this claim was a colourable one.

Their Honors dissolved the injunction. The costs of this motion to be defendant's costs in the cause, and of the injunction itself general costs in the cause.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

SIMPSON V. RODD.

This was an action to recover £100 for the services of defendant as an accountant. The defendant having obtained a decree in a suit in equity in the Supreme Court against Messrs. Allan Hickey and others, directed his managing clerk to hand over the papers to plaintiff, to prepare certain accounts to be made use of in the Master's Office. From these papers plaintiff made out the necessary accounts, which defendant contended were useless and unnecessary; that portions of them were mere transcripts of accounts previously prepared, and that his instructions to his clerk and also to plaintiff were to look over and check the work of others rather than to produce fresh accounts. Plaintiff swore that he was occupied fifty days, and that his usual charge was two guineas per diem. Verdict for plaintiff £40, in addition to £10 which had been paid on account. Mr. Isaacs for plaintiff, Mr. Milford for defendant.

BRIDGLAND V. YARNTON.

Plaintiff claimed £21 6s. 8d. for rent of premises under a tenancy for one year, expiring 1st November, 1861. Defendant pleaded a tender of £17, and paid the amount into Court. Plaintiff's counsel applied for leave to amend by alleging the tenancy to commence on 1st October, 1860. This was objected to as starting a new cause of action. The application having been refused, the plaintiff was nonsuited. Mr. Milford, instructed by Messrs. Rodd and Dawson, for plaintiff; Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Dillon, for defendant.

HILLY V. FARRELL.

Plaintiff claimed £28 for rent of premises in George-street, held under a written agreement, to which defendant's mark purported to be affixed, but whether it was first read over to him there was not sufficient evidence to show. Defendant denied the occupation and called the health officer to show that for a considerable time past the premises have been unfit for human habitation. The Judge remarked on the absence of the plaintiff to prove his own case when the agreement was in his handwriting, and directed a nonsuit to be entered. Mr. Newbon for plaintiff.

WYBROW V. BARKER.

Trover, for a quantity of wearing apparel, and for the deeds of plaintiff's house. Plaintiff, a seafaring man, during his absence from the colony, left his wife an allowance of £5 per month. On his return home he found that she had, without authority, pledged his wearing apparel and the title deeds of his property with the defendant, a pawnbroker, residing in Sussex-street, Sydney. The defendant relied on the Act for regulating pawnbrokers, and contended that plaintiff ought to have applied to a magistrate. The Judge was of opinion that the defence set up was unavailable, and found for plaintiff £180, the sum which plaintiff swore the property was worth. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Hart, for plaintiff; Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. Roberts, for defendant.

M'NEILL V. HOGG.

Plaintiff sued for £18 6s., for goods sold, and for breach of contract in not completing the repairs to a cab within the time agreed upon, and for which defendant agreed to forfeit £1 per week. The only evidence in support of the claim was that of the plaintiff himself, and he was contradicted by defendant and two witnesses. Plaintiff elected to be nonsuited. Mr. Cory for plaintiff, Mr. Roberts for defendant.

WOOLCOTT V. KERN.

Plaintiff claimed for commission in letting defendant's house, and called defendant to prove his case. The latter denied that he ever employed plaintiff, but that the latter paid him a visit on a Sunday, and a conversation took place relative to the house, in which it was stated Mr. Layard had the letting. Verdict for defendant.

WOOLCOTT V. GOLDEN.
SAME V. TURNER.
SAME V. LEE.

These cases were similar to the last, and the retainer being denied in each case, defendant had a verdict.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MOTIONS GENERALLY.—In the matter of Brenan, gentleman, one, &c., ex parte Parker and wife.

MOTIONS FOR RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.—Adam and others v. Clarke and another; M'Mahon v. M'Lean; Mahoney v. Cunningham; Fitch v. The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company; Badham v. Shiel; Sempill, official assignee, v. Devine.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and petitions.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Rodd v. Hickey, examination; Dean v. Byrnes, examination.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

Gerrard v. Gerrard
Gannon v. Dent (issue from Supreme Court)
5028 Kain v. Davidson
4979 Hardy v. Jones
5121 Watson v. Irving
5092 Allen v. Brown
4775 Deacon v. Jeannerett
4747 Jones v. Hewett
4102 Rowe v. Moore
4902 Parker v. Bird
4777 Norrie v. Mason
5130 Byrne v. Higginson
5131 Walpole v. Higginson
5134 Serrimer v. M'Culloch
5140 Heaton v. M'Phee
5146 Paddy v. Elliott
5148 Elliott v. Graham
5164 Malcolm v. Mooney
5172 Rainslie v. Spone
5173 Rainslie v. Spone

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING NOVEMBER, 1861.

An emu (Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ). Presented by Mr. John Tait, Upper William-street.

3 specimens of Australian lepidoptera, and 4 specimens of British birds, by Mr. Josephson, Enmore, Newtown.

The cast-off skin or mouit of a diamond snake (Morelia spilotes). By Master Frank Hume, Camden.

A death adder (Acanthropis antarctica). By Master John Carroll.

A Rail (Lalli Purtoni). By Horatio S. N. Tozer, Esq., Port Macquarie.

A phaeura. By Dr. Milford.

A parasite of a fish (Oniscus). By Mr. George G. T. Stuart, Tarban Creek.

2 young sharks. By Mr. John Linker.

Fresh water shells (Unio) and a sponge. By Mr. G. Weedon Birch.

A colopherous insect (Lamprima). By Miss Louisa Lyne, 254, Crown-street.

An hydromys (Hydromys leucogaster). By Mr. William Riley, Redfern.

3 specimens of fish from Port Jackson. By Mr. Buchanan.

A pectoral rail (Rallus pectoralis) and an Arabian MSS. By Mr. R. F. Rodd, Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock.

A cray fish. By Mr. John Whittel, Weiser-lane.

MARRICKVILLE MUNICIPALITY.—The election of auditors for the new municipality of Marrickville, took place yesterday at the Stanmore Hotel, Petersham. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected councillors:—Messrs. Halligan, Tredgrove, Andreas, Beer, Mosely, and Russell Jones; and Messrs. Turner and Chambers were elected auditors, Mr. James Morey, junior, acting as returning-officer. It is worthy of notice that this is the first municipality that has been established under the recent Act without any opposition being offered to the proposed candidates. It may also be stated that no expense whatever was incurred by the election.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PETITION.

Mr. SHEPHERD presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Ryde, against the proposal to dispose of the Field of Mars Common.

Received.

THE CONVICT SHANAHAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN, pursuant to notice, desired to ask the Colonial Secretary, "If he will inform this House of the reasons which led to the granting of a reprieve to the prisoner Shanahan, found guilty of rape and sentenced to death?"

Mr. SPEAKER: This question is objectionable in point of order. The rule with regard to questions is that they shall apply to matters of fact only, and shall not involve any reasons or arguments. There are also other objections to the question which I need not state.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Does the hon. Colonial Secretary decline to answer me?

Mr. COWPER: The question being ruled to be out of order, of course, I cannot do so.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. member wishes for the information, he can put a notice of motion on the paper for its production.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Mr. MORIARTY, seeing the hon. Colonial Secretary in his place, desired to ask him a question without notice:—"What has been the result of the communication to the hon. gentleman to prevent the landing of a bull from the City of Sydney, in order to check the spread of pleuro-pneumonia in this colony?"

Mr. COWPER: No bull had been imported in that vessel to his knowledge. (Laughter.) The only bull he knew of was the one that the hon. member was now making. (Laughter.)

FINES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Fines Charitable Application Bill being read,

Mr. COWPER moved that the order be discharged from the paper. ("Hear, hear," and ironical cheers.)

Motion put and carried, and bill discharged accordingly, amidst ironical cheers.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the committee of Ways and Means being read,

Mr. FORSTER: Better discharge that too. (Laughter.)

Order postponed, on the motion of Mr. WEEKES, to Wednesday week.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, this bill was ordered to be discharged from the paper, amidst ironical cheers.

POLICE BILL.

The further consideration in Committee of the Police Regulation Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

TITLES TO LAND.

Mr. COWPER, in rising to move the second reading of the Lands Titles Declaration Bill, said that he would briefly state the objects of the bill. This and the subsequent bill had come down from the other branch of the Legislature. The subject matter of this measure was of very considerable importance, and was intimately connected with the law reform that was so much desired in the colony. It had been under the consideration of the other branch of the Legislature since 1857. It had first been brought under their notice in 1856, when a select committee was appointed to enquire into and report upon the question. This committee pursued its enquiries during several months, and, in 1857, a report was brought up from it, recommending the introduction of a bill to regulate the registration of deeds. That measure was not introduced during that session, but, in 1859, the subject appeared to have been again brought forward, and some correspondence with Mr. Rolleston, the registrar-general, in reference to the matter, was laid before Parliament. Subsequently in April of that year, a select committee of the Legislative Council was appointed, and a report was brought up from that committee carrying the question a stage further. In that report the committee stated that they had examined Mr. Rolleston, and collected information in reference to the measures now in force elsewhere, relating to the transfer of land; but, they add, they felt that it would be impossible to prepare a measure for the consideration of Parliament during that session, and recommended the introduction of a bill to provide a cheap and effectual mode of simplifying titles to land. This bill was considered in 1860, and he found that the report of the Legislative Council was ordered to be printed on the 23rd of May of that year. The committee went carefully through the bill, which was similar to Mr. Cairns' bill. That bill was the result of a commission of enquiry—of a royal commission—on which some of the most eminent lawyers were appointed. He found the names of Walpole, Napier, Bethel, &c., and those gentlemen formed the commission to enquire into this matter. The subject, however, was not dealt with that session; but his learned friend the Attorney-General had again brought the matter forward, and these bills were now submitted to the Legislative Assembly. The committee of the Legislative Council had gone through these bills carefully, and they were now brought down from the other branch of the Legislature to this House. It was not necessary for him to go elaborately into the bills, as the opinions that had been expressed by eminent men on them in the mother country, although Mr. Cairns had not been successful in carrying them through. They had in all the colonies around a somewhat similar system introduced successfully, but he thought it was not so complete as that which the two bills now proposed. The clauses which he would explain to the committee were taken almost verbatim from the English, and there was only one part of the bill with which he was inclined to dissent. He alluded to that part which provided for the appointment of a separate judge, who was to be much in the same position as a Judge of the Supreme Court. It seemed to him they might as well for a time do with a more simple provision, and he would explain the view he took in order to prevent the appointment of a judge which he did not think necessary, because he believed that the provision of the Land Titles Act would run itself out in five years. He thought, therefore, they might at all events commence without a permanent court for this particular matter. The bill to facilitate the transfer of lands was one by which a system of registration was to be introduced. This bill had also passed through a select committee, and almost all our legal practitioners had taken part in considering it. He thought after the ordeal these bills had gone through that they might safely enter into the consideration of them, and he trusted the introduction of the bill for the transfer of real property would act throughout the country most beneficially, and cause a great saving to those interested. This bill gave facilities to the transfers of land which were now found most vexatious, because very often after a property was sold it was months and years before the transfer was completed. This was an objection of a serious kind, which he hoped the provisions of this bill would prevent. He now begged to move that this bill be read a second time.

Dr. LANG said he had been requested on behalf of a very respectable section of professional men—he alluded to the class of conveyancers—to represent to the House, when this bill came before it, that their interests would be much prejudiced unless provision was introduced into it saving their profession. He had not, however, yet received the particulars, because they did not think the bill would be proceeded with to-day. These gentlemen transacted a great deal of business in the conveyance of land; and they would, therefore, be seriously affected by this bill. They represented that their education was as extensive as that of solicitors, and that if the present bill, which was one of the two sent to them, were passed, it would cut off from them one part of their business. They, therefore, requested that certain words should be introduced, giving the same standing in the Court as would be held by solicitors. He made this remark in order to prepare the Colonial Secretary for an amendment he should propose when the clause of the bill referring to this particular matter came before them.

Mr. HOLT hoped this measure would not be delayed for a moment out of respect to any class of persons, except those directly interested. The suggestion thrown out by the rev. member, if considered necessary, could be carried out by the insertion of certain words in the 48th clause, but this, he thought, should not delay the passing of the bill for a moment.

Mr. DICK said he had given notice on the paper to move to bring in a bill to simplify the transfer of land, and he supposed it was expected that he should say something on this question. He confessed he was somewhat surprised at the Government introducing this bill to-day, because he thought they were going to have a short session, and yet they had one of the most important measures emanating from the Government. With reference to the Act now before the House it was not of so much importance as the one that followed it. He had not yet had the opportunity of considering these bills, because they only came before the House last Wednesday. He thought if the Legislative Council wished them to deal with a question of this kind they should not pass a number of bills like these, but bring it in one comprehensive form. He should move the adjournment of the debate, in order that the Legislative Council might have the opportunity of seeing the measure introduced in another colony—South Australia. He had taken great pains in introducing this measure, and he had it prepared; it was rather a heavy work, but he thought when it passed into law there would be no objection to it, because it would facilitate and enable them to transfer real property with despatch, and without any cost. (Hear, hear.) He had always been of opinion that the costs of transfer of property and investigation of titles were too high, but by this new system every man could receive a certificate by paying 5s. He begged to move the adjournment of the debate to this day week.

Mr. COWPER thought hon. members had already considered Torrens' System and Cairns' Bill, and he apprehended, therefore, it did not require a long introduction. After the discussion which this bill had received for four years, he thought there was not sufficient reason to postpone the consideration of this question. He apprehended that hon. members must be quite prepared to say whether they were ready to consent to the passing of the English measure, or whether they preferred Colonel Torrens' Act. When, he believed, it was admitted that the English measure was much better drawn than Colonel Torrens' Act, he apprehended that there could be no doubt as to which of the two it was the more desirable that they should pass. He hoped that the House would not be influenced by the arguments on the other side of members of the legal profession—gentlemen who could not, of course, feel particularly interested in getting this measure passed. He trusted that they would be willing to go to the second reading that evening. In this colony they were already behind every other Australian colony on this subject. He hoped that the House would consent to allow the bill to go at once to a second reading, even if the bill were not to be considered in committee that evening.

Mr. FORSTER thought no cause had been shown by the hon. Colonial Secretary why the second reading should take place that evening. It really did appear that the Government did not care that the House should know what was the business with which it was intended to proceed. When he did prepare himself for the consideration of a bill, he frequently found that it was suddenly wiped off from the paper. This, for example, had been the case with the Customs Bill and with the Municipalities Bill, for the discussion of both of which measures he had prepared himself. This evening, measures which had occupied the public attention for some months had been set aside before they came to this order of the day. He had not had the slightest notion that the Government had intended to go on with this bill. He had heard that an important report and evidence affecting the law of real property had very recently come up from South Australia, and thought it would be well that hon. and learned members should have an opportunity of seeing the same before they were called upon to give their votes upon this measure. If the Government only consented to allow the bill to be postponed for a few days, it would be a great convenience.

Mr. TERRY supported the adjournment; and, in so doing, proceeded to compare the prices of transfer of land at Melbourne with the correspondent expenses provided for by this bill. He should like to know whether the remedy provided for by this bill was really of an advantage for a poor man. He could see no advantage whatever to be gained by this measure. He objected to several portions of the bill, and desired that the second reading might be postponed in order that he might see whether he should oppose the measure or not. Not quite one-fourth of the fees here provided for were chargeable at Melbourne. He could not understand what the Attorney-General could have been about in the scale of charges provided for by this bill. He saw that there was a bill, in which there were far greater advantages held out, now in force in South Australia. Under these circumstances he must decline to consider this bill at that time. They required time, and he should, therefore, vote for the adjournment.

Mr. HOLT thought that the hon. member who had spoken last had not understood the bill. [Mr. TERRY: Yes, I have.] Higher charges were now paid for transfer of land in this colony than provided for by this bill. He had no doubt that where titles to land had to go through the hands of several attorneys, that the fees often grew to be something enormous. One of the greatest recommendations to a title to land was, that it had never passed through an attorney's office. This bill would tend to relieve such transactions of legal incumbrances. It was one of the first subjects taken up by political economists, who began to write of the enormous expenses and constant defectiveness of titles. It was astonishing that hon. members anxious for a prorogation, so that they might not sit beyond Christmas, should be so much disposed to put off one of the most useful measures for the middle classes that could be given them. He trusted that the House would at once go into committee.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said if this were Colonel Torrens' bill imported from South Australia, he could understand it as an immense improvement in the reform of real property law. But it was nothing of the kind—a mere shred—a mere instalment of that measure. The fees provided for in this bill were twenty times larger than were provided for the same duties in Torrens' Act. Did the comparative value of legal assistance in this country justify such an enormous difference in the amount of fees? Neither did he think a comparison would be much in favour of a measure introduced by the Attorney-General in another place. Why could not the fees be lowered here as well as in South Australia. Then this bill contemplated the creation of a new Land Titles Court, with a judge to rank next to the puisne judges of the Supreme Court. (Mr. COWPER: It is intended to omit those clauses.) Indeed the real object of the framers of this Act was to establish a new court, and, that done, the next thing would be the appointment of a judge to preside therein, proper provision being made for a pension; and they would soon after hear of the peculiar fitness of the learned gentleman who so ably represented the law department of the Government in another place. Then would follow, according to rule, the appointment of clerks, messengers, &c., &c. He had never heard any popular outcry for such a measure such as had been referred to by the Colonial Secretary. Although an instalment of reform was very well in its way, he did not think it advisable to take the small shreds of Torrens' Act which had been incorporated in this measure, especially as he believed the hon. member for Liverpool Plains, though a lawyer, had sufficient disinterestedness to undertake to introduce this session the South Australian measure, which would cut down the expense of conveyancing, and thus largely benefit the community.

The motion for adjournment was then put and agreed to.

LAND TRANSFER AND REGISTRY BILL.

The second reading of this bill was also, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, who was anxious for an opportunity of addressing the House upon it, postponed until Thursday next.

RIVER MURRAY CUSTOMS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. WEEKES moved the second reading of the River Murray Customs Amendment Bill. It was a bill of one clause, and its object was to authorise the Government to enter into an arrangement with the colony of Victoria in regard to customs duties which we did not collect, but for which we ought to receive an equivalent sum. This colony was no doubt placed in a most embarrassing position. The Government some time ago made overtures to the Government of Victoria respecting this matter, but the propositions then made were not favourably received, and he thought there was little probability of any similar proposition being received with much more favour. Unless we could enter into a compromise on this very difficult and embarrassing question, we should have no alternative but to collect the duties. The Government of Victoria, however, were quite prepared to meet this colony in a proper spirit in settling this matter. It was therefore to enable the Government to put themselves in communication with Victoria in reference to this important subject, that the measure had been introduced. The question was one affecting us both north and south. The House was no doubt aware that the Queensland Government had stepped forward, and seized goods sent from this colony to stations which, since the separation, had become portions of the new colony of Queensland. The Government had been made acquainted with half-a-dozen distinct instances where drays laden with stores from this colony had been seized in Queensland. On drawing the attention of the Government of Queensland to the matter, they stated that they had not collected duties on the frontier, but had simply seized contraband goods. That was a matter which had been brought to their notice a few days ago; and he mentioned it to show what an embarrassing thing it was where there were only imaginary boundaries, and where traffic was being carried on on all sides of a long line of frontier. The proper remedy no doubt would be a general arrangement between the colonies, something like the German Zollverein, by means of which the duties could be collected and divided according to the population. The people of Victoria, however, it was said, consumed really more dutiable articles per head than the people of New South Wales. This had been a most difficult question, and the Government now asked authority from the House that they might be placed in the best position for a settlement between both parties. They would endeavour, in effecting that compromise, to take care that the colony had what was its due, although they would not, on the whole, be disposed to cavil at any small difference in the sum which might be proposed. He saw no other hope of a reasonable compromise than by arming the Government with this legislation.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said there was nothing in the Constitution Act to permit the House to pass a bill of this kind. This was a bill to permit the Government of New South Wales to farm the revenues of the colony. [The hon. gentleman here read the 45th section of the Constitution Act.] It struck him that this bill was entirely opposed to the principle contained in that clause. He did not see any more difficulty in imposing duties on the border than enforcing the payment of duties on the wharf at Sydney; and if they were willing to pay, or we strong enough to enforce them, that collection might as easily be made at Albury as at Newcastle. He did not see why we should, from any fear of offending the people of Victoria, relinquish £50,000 a year. Why could not our Government do with other people as other people did with us? We could not afford to pay taxes to reimburse the southern people for the burning of their cattle, or for their Government, unless we received the duties which they paid. Why could not a system of permits be resorted to? If we desired to collect the duties on the Murray there would be no difficulty in doing it. This colony had no right to farm out its revenue, and the only proper way to do would be to place customs officers on the frontiers and make them seize all dutiable goods. This, it seemed, the present Government were afraid to do, and on this point the representatives of the southern districts were more the representatives of Victoria than of New South Wales.

Mr. MORRIS intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. It appeared to him that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down did not comprehend the matter. He thought that all that was to be done was to say that the duty was to be collected, and that then it would be collected at once. That hon. member forgot that he would first have to get the people who resided in the district which he (Mr. Morris) represented—which district did not belong geographically to this colony at all—to consent to be taxed twice over. The territory he represented was 600 miles from Sydney, and not more than 240 or 250 miles from Melbourne, or 250 from Adelaide. This territory comprised an area nearly twice as large as that of Victoria; and it was hardly likely the residents in it would consent to pay a double duty. They must pay duty to Melbourne, because it was only thence they could get their supplies. They could not get them from Sydney unless at a ruinous price, for carriage could not be obtained under £50 a ton, whilst from Melbourne they paid only £7 or £8 a ton. Nominally and politically this large territory formed a part of New South Wales; geographically and commercially it certainly did not. Its people were perfectly willing to remain a portion of New South Wales, so long as its Government gave them that amount of consideration they were entitled to. There was a territory here large enough to form a new colony, if such a thing were desired, and perhaps it would be better for all parties if there were a separation, for they would be doubtless much better governed by themselves than they now were by the Government in Sydney. However, that was not the question. He thought that the Melbourne Government would very willingly pay the duties demanded of them, rather than that there should be any interference with their trade in this direction. Under such circumstances, it was most advisable that a treaty should be entered into, and to that end he, for one, would entrust the Government with the power asked for.

Mr. CUMMINGS thought that the Government were entitled to collect the revenue from every portion of the country that formed part of the territory of New South Wales. He could not see how the inhabitants of these districts would have any just reason to complain, even though they had to pay a little extra duty, seeing the amount they saved in the way of carriage.

Mr. RUSDEN would like to know if any further steps had been taken in the matter of the seizures made by the Queensland Government? From their answer it would appear that they did not intend to allow any goods to cross their frontier?

Mr. WEEKES: They made no objection to the entry of free goods, and had stated that they had instructed their officers to give the drays, horses, and free goods that had been seized, but to confiscate the dutiable articles.

Mr. RUSDEN: Will they allow no dutiable goods to cross?

Mr. WEEKES: The Government had received only one communication from the Queensland Government, and in that they say that their officers are not authorised to receive duties on goods crossing the frontier.

Mr. RUSDEN: Then it was apparent that the Government would have to make some such an arrangement with the Government of Queensland.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the House was now about to perform a melancholy duty, having to pronounce a sentence of separation between this colony and so large a portion of its territory. If not an actual, it was at all events a fiscal separation, and that he took to be the most material. If the Government did the same as had been done by Queensland, and ordered their officers to seize the goods they would soon obtain what they wanted, by creating in the Melbourne merchants a distaste for sending goods into our territory without paying the duty. [Mr. WEEKES: The goods are not at the risk of the merchant, but at the risk of the person who orders.] Then it would discourage those persons from ordering, when there was a danger of the goods being seized. This, he presumed had been the object of the Queensland Government; and their method of arriving at it had been a most decisive one. He must say that the hon. Treasurer of that colony appeared to him to be a gentleman of most decided character,—a compliment he could not pay to the hon. Treasurer of New South Wales. It might be said that to make these seizures would be both a difficult and a distasteful task; but it was a necessary one, if we wished to obtain what we had a right to get, and was, moreover, nothing more than we had a perfect right to do. The remarks of the hon. member for Balranald had led him (Mr. P.) to infer that that hon. gentleman did not care much whether his district were separated from Sydney or not. No doubt it would be hard on the people of this part of the country, but was this colony to surrender its right to the duties of all the goods consumed there? He quite admitted that there were difficulties in the way, and though we were entitled to these duties, we were not to go to any lengths to secure them. This bill, however, gave the Government the power of taking any amount they thought proper in liquidation of our claim, but this House had had no information afforded to it of the sum that ought to be demanded. They had appointed two Custom-house officers, one at Moama and the other at Albury. All these gentlemen had done was to collect statistics and not duties. That was a poor return for the money spent in salaries for these important officers. And, although the hon. Colonial Treasurer said they were appointed not to collect duties but statistics, still he could not understand why he had appointed Customs officers to collect statistics and not duties. If they had collected statistics one would have thought the Treasurer would have given them some information on this point. He supposed the statistics had reference to the amount of goods passing the Murray; and, if they had arrived at any conclusion or authoritative data of the quantity of goods passing the Murray, why did not the Treasurer give them the information, and satisfy the House that for these salaries, which were not paid for collecting duties they had got the information of the value of the goods crossing the Murray. The first clause asked that the House should abandon all notion of coming to a treaty, or any idea of the money paid to Victoria, and whether duty amounted to £1 or £30,000, they were to shut their eyes and open their mouths, and be grateful for any boon they might give them. He thought that was going too far, and they ought to have some idea of the amount that ought to be charged against Victoria, some approximate idea of the sum they should insist of from Victoria if they permitted the Government of Victoria to collect the duties. He had not heard any information as to the willingness of the Government of Victoria to collect the duties for them. That appeared to be another difficulty. The Government of Victoria would take care of themselves—that was the first principle in the law of Government as well as the law of nature, and when they had taken care of themselves he wanted to know whether they would take care of us, unless a species of enormous commission was charged against our Government by their Government. Suppose they collected £40,000, Victoria would take £30,000, and give us £10,000, but how could we be certain that they would carry out this proposal unless at a great sacrifice to us. He had had no information of the sum the Treasurer intended to demand. He supposed he had arrived at some opinion, supposing authority of making this treaty was given by Parliament. Surely after appointing two officers of Customs to collect duties, and rescinding this appointment and giving them another duty to collect statistics—surely he was in possession of some information to enable the House to judge of the amount this colony was likely to receive if this Act were passed.

Mr. ALLEN contended that the 45th section of the Constitution Act prevented them passing any bill of this kind, and prevented the House farming out the revenues of the colony.

Mr. WISDOM said that was a point of law, and not of order. All Mr. Speaker was called on to decide was the Parliamentary practice.

Mr. SPEAKER agreed with the Chairman of Committees that it was not for him to decide a point of law. He thought the first clause of the Constitution Act gave them ample power to deal with this bill.

Mr. WILSON thought that the discussion that had taken place showed that the Government in introducing this bill had made a great mistake. He thought they would have obtained their purpose if they had introduced a different bill—a bill to abolish all Custom-houses, and raise their revenue by direct taxation. If there was a country where direct taxation was required it was this colony, because they were peculiarly situated, some portion of their territory being hundreds of miles from their seaport, and nearer to the seaport of other countries; consequently, so long as they raised their revenues by indirect taxation they must be placed to a great expense in governing these places, although they derived no benefit from them. It was impossible, by any law they made, to reach or tax these individuals; they were living on the borders of South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, and there was no way to reach them or force them to bear an equitable share of the burdens of taxation, but by the system of direct taxation; and he thought before long it would be impossible for this vexed question to be settled except by direct taxation. He would like to see the customs revenue abolished, and all revenue derived from direct taxation, and then there would be no necessity of discussions of this kind. But, as he supposed there was no great probability of their revenue being raised for some time to come by direct taxation, he should like to ask a few questions about this bill. He should like to ask the Treasurer how long this begging treaty he wished to make with Victoria was to be enforced. Supposing during 1861 the amount of duties was £40,000, how did the hon. member know next year it might not be £100,000. It was impossible, therefore, to enter into any treaty by which justice would be done to this colony. There were only two ways of doing it; they must either have direct taxation or follow the example of Queensland and seize all dutiable goods that did not pay duty. He believed the Government of Queensland had taken proper steps in seizing the goods, and saying? would allow no smuggling beyond the borders; and he thought they were imperatively called on to do likewise. (Hear, hear.) If the Government said they would allow no smuggling, they would soon bring Victoria to terms. It was not for them to go to Victoria with a begging treaty, but it was for them to say on what terms they would allow their goods to pass. They should not go to them to beg them to give us some compensation. He thought in doing this they were not standing on their right position, and in the position in which the Legislature of this colony should stand; but they ought to insist on their rights and act up to their laws, fearless of what the consequences might be. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG said although he quite concurred with the hon. member in thinking that all Custom-houses ought to be abolished, but he did not think it would mend the matter for this colony to take the initiative in this matter—because, what would be the consequence if we abolished Custom-houses whilst our neighbours retained them? This would only expose the population in the Southern part of our territory to the imposts of all the duties payable in Melbourne on the goods forwarded into our territories, because he should think that the difference of carriage would compensate the importers of New South Wales for the amount of duties they paid. They would therefore only be placing themselves at a disadvantage in adopting the expediency which the hon. member proposed. If that measure was to be adopted, it must be adopted simultaneously by all the other colonies; and whether they could look forward to such a consummation he could not say. The only mode which it appeared to him was available for the settlement of this question was by following the example of the German States who associated themselves under the Zollverein or German Custom House League—about thirty millions of souls, who were under a whole series of petty kingdoms and dukedoms, were now associated in one great State so far as the Custom House was concerned, and all the intermediate Custom Houses had been abolished. This would be a measure of absolute necessity, if we expected justice to be done with reference to the Customs duties in these colonies. He thought that, instead of attempting to pass such a clumsy measure as this, the Government should be prepared to make a league with the Victorian Government and with that of the other adjacent colony, so that a collection might be made of all customs dues,—causing them to be paid into one common fund for the proportionable benefit of all. He quite agreed with the hon. member opposite in thinking that the passing of a measure like this could only have the effect of forcing the Southern portions of the colony into separation. He should deprecate the passing of such a measure, because he felt sure that their Victorian friends would be sure to look well to their interests in the matter, and would see that they obtained a lion's share.

Mr. DICKSON had hoped that the Government would have taken such a course as had been indicated. All that should have been asked for by the Government was a straightforward and equitable settlement of the question, and not one which could draw any distinction between the interests of persons in the middle and those in the more southerly districts of the colony. He thought, also, that this bill should have included those parts of the colony which were adjacent to Queensland. He did not agree in the remark which had fallen from one hon. member—to the effect that all Custom-house duties ought to be done away with. As to the question of separation, as affected by the determination of this matter, he did not think it was to be taken into consideration. He thought that the question as to any further separation had been settled finally by the reception of the last despatch upon that subject. (Loud cries of "Hear.") All the trumpets which had been sounded upon that subject might, therefore, he thought be disregarded.

Mr. MORRIS: Except in extreme cases.

Mr. DICKSON said the people in the southern parts of the colony were not backward in coming forward to ask for bridges over the Murray when they required any such convenience, and very properly so too. But if they participated in such advantages it was but fair that they should be called upon to contribute to the revenue.

Mr. COWPER thought that the instance of Queensland was one which ought not to have been brought forward. The conduct of that Government had been, to say the least, extremely discourteous to this Government, if not unjust. Having allowed a certain traffic to go on for some time unquestioned, it had been discourteous to take advantage and pounce down upon the holders of goods in the way that the Government of that colony had thought proper to do. The Government of this colony had abstained from collecting those duties which were usually called the Murray River duties, in consequence of what had appeared to have been the sense of the House. The question now was whether the House would insist upon having these duties collected by the Government, or whether the Government should now be empowered to make some arrangement with the Government of Victoria on the matter. It was, however, to be borne in mind that the southern parts of the colony were at a great distance from Sydney, and that for several months of the year supplies could not be sent thither from this side. The Government would have insisted, as far as possible, upon the payment of these fees if the House had not interposed. [Mr. Cowper here read from the votes and proceeding of the House in corroboration of this statement.] Sir William Denison submitted to the Victorian Government the arrangement which had since been acted upon, and it could not be admitted, he considered, as strictly carrying out the law. This House had never insisted upon enforcing the duties, and if it did, then came the more serious evil of creating a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among our own people. He believed that supplies from Victoria reached as far as Wagga Wagga; in the winter months it would be almost impossible to obtain them from Sydney. Sufficient dissatisfaction had arisen from the late unexpected action taken by the Government of Queensland, to show what was likely to be the result of similar action on our part in the South. This bill was necessary to make anything like an arrangement between Victoria and New South Wales.

Mr. MORIARTY thought it would be absurd for the House to take any decisive steps to prevent goods from coming across the Murray into this colony. It was not likely that our colonists on the southern border would send some four or five hundred miles for their goods when they could obtain them from a place half that distance from them, and it would be just as reasonable to imagine that they would submit to the injustice of being compelled to pay double duties. If they could obtain their supplies from Melbourne at one-third or one-fourth the expense it would cost to obtain them from Sydney, he did not see why they should not be at liberty to do so. It was absurd to imagine that any system of police would enable this colony to collect duties over territories stretching along a border of about 1400 miles. The Government should be placed in a position to get what portion of them they could obtain by arrangement with the Government of Victoria. He did not wish to convey any approbation of any Government refusing justice in such a matter to a neighbouring colony. He thought they ought to come forward in an honest way, and pay the duties they collected from goods they imported into our colony. He should support the Government policy in this bill, as a rational attempt to effect some beneficial arrangement.

Mr. RAPER thought the passing of a bill like this was making a most humiliating submission. He believed that if a properly placed, though not large, police force was stationed along our border, these duties might be collected. He did not think there was much fear of smuggling, the people would not go to Victoria for the goods they wished to smuggle as they would there have to pay a duty upon them. He thought we could obtain all our rights in this matter if we acted with decision and determination. It was because we acted in a weak and vacillating manner that advantage was taken of us. The passing of such a measure as this implied that we were too weak to govern the territory we had, and he would sooner support a bill to change the boundary to the Murrumbidgee, than hold territory from which we could not collect our lawful dues. He could not support such a bill; indeed he was sorry to see it brought forward.

Mr. DALGLEISH would not be able to support the bill. He did not see what inducement could be offered to the colonists of Victoria to sacrifice any advantages they possessed in order to enable us to collect our customs duties. The course taken by the Queensland Government was, in his opinion, the right and constitutional course. He was astonished to see that the Government had not determined at all hazards to collect the revenue which they were justly entitled to receive. It was said that the House had not directed that these duties should be levied. But had it not been decided by law? Did the honorable Treasurer desire to wait till the Parliament directed the Government to carry out that which the law had determined should be done. How were they to know that this bill would have the effect intended? How did they know this Government would not be insulted by the Victorian Executive refusing to negotiate at all with them on the subject? On what grounds beyond that of a mere begging appeal could they expect that such a proposal would be entertained by the Victorian Government? The hon. member (Mr. Allen) seemed to think the proposed arrangement could be very easily carried out; but he (Mr. Dalgleish) differed with the hon. member. The bill was not one that should receive the sanction of the House, inasmuch as it placed the Government of this colony in the positon of having to beg for a portion of that revenue to which they were entitled by law. Instead of proceeding in this humiliating manner, let the Government at once take a stand upon principle, and make the necessary provision for enforcing the collection of the duties, in the manner that Queensland had done in the case of dutiable goods crossing the northern frontier.

Mr. REDMAN supported the second reading of the bill, pointing out the advisability of the step proposed by the Government, and the impossibility of their making any effectual provision for the collection of duties along a frontier of fourteen or fifteen hundred miles. It would be time enough, in his opinion, to take up the "high ground" which some hon. members recommended, if the Victorian Government refused to enter into any treaty or negotiation on the subject. Meanwhile, they should study to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion by exhausting every means of conciliation before taking a course which would irritate and prejudice our own residents in the southward. To insist on enforcing the collection of these duties would only be to harass our own people with a double duty, merely because they took the not unreasonable course of obtaining their supplies from the market which could supply them most expeditiously. We found it impossible to collect these duties ourselves, and demoralised the people by affording such large facilities for smuggling. It would, therefore, surely be better to enter into a treaty with the Victorian Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the Government of Queensland had his admiration, but any Government that would give up its duties from a sense of weakness was not to be commended, and in such a case this colony had better be annexed to Victoria at once. He did not think it would be difficult for a couple of boats to guard the Murray. One or two well-armed boats upon the Murray, with power to fire upon smugglers, and the imposition of high penalties, would, he believed, soon put a stop to smuggling. The Victorian Government would not consent to deal with us in the way we desired to deal with them. It was most humiliating. The Government acted with firmness in reference to Lambing Flat, and this was a more important matter than that. It would have been much better for the Government to have set down some means of enforcing the law, instead of going to Victoria hat in hand.

Mr. FORSTER: The hon. member who had just sat down seemed to forget that the Government of New South Wales was the very Government he supported—(laughter), and when he asked the Government to send police to shoot down smugglers he seemed to forget that the offence was not considered a great moral crime, and that the persons whom he designated as smugglers would have already paid the duties in some shape or other. He did not agree with the hon. member that such persons could be placed in comparison with a number of rioters attacking policemen, and who had the day before plundered and destroyed the property of a number of inoffensive persons. If those "smugglers" were shot down, and a judge were sent to try those who were found with arms in their hands, he supposed they would find some hon. members willing to travel that distance to find out that the judge had committed some offence because he approved of the conduct of the police. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He did not agree with what had been said in reference to the conduct of the Queensland Government. He thought it an act of great folly, as the Queensland Government would find out before long, and that their case was not parallel with the present. It was a very different case with the boundary between this colony and Victoria, for the river Murray running between them, on all the immense length of this river, it would be quite easy to land goods. He quite admitted then that, as far as this colony was concerned, it would be impossible to meet the case; for, if it were insisted upon that the duties should be levied, the amount it would cost them for collection would be over and over again what the colony got by it. And with regard to the Queensland Government, he thought that they would soon find out the same thing—that it cost them more to collect than the duties themselves realised. It was easy enough for a Government to commit an act of injustice—for he regarded it as grossly unjust in them to have allowed these goods to pass for so long a time, and then suddenly to turn round and pounce upon them. If they had given any notice of what they intended to do no one would have complained, but to do as they had done was not only an act of injustice, but an act of folly. They first allow the influx of goods from New South Wales unquestioned, and then come down suddenly and seize upon them. But he doubted whether this could have been done to any extent. He doubted much whether there had been any great seizures. [Mr. WEEKES: Dutiable goods have been seized in four or five distinct cases.] What he would wish to learn was the amount of dutiable goods seized, as it struck him as incredible that the Queensland Government should have been able to find any amount of goods going across their borders from the Clarence, seeing the heavy mountainous country they must necessarily pass through. [Mr. WEEKES: These goods went overland from Maitland.] If so, they must have gone only to a very small distance into the Queensland territory. But the difficulty of guarding this frontier line would be always very great; whilst on the other hand only a very small portion indeed of the Queensland territory would ever be likely to receive goods from the Maitland direction, since the cost of conveyance must always make it cheaper to receive goods from Brisbane than from Maitland. He agreed to a great extent with the views of the hon. member for the Gold-fields South, in so far as our inland frontier was concerned; though as regarded the ports, he did not think that views of this kind would be applicable for a long time to come. On the borders then, he would much sooner see these duties given up altogether, than have the extreme views expressed by some hon. members carried out. Hon. members talked of these districts belonging to this colony. But how did they belong to it? Only so far as their own interests bound them to it; not for us to coerce or to oppress them. If we did so, there was no doubt but that the Imperial Government would think that would form one of those extreme cases referred to in the despatch they had so lately heard read. They derived no peculiar benefit from their connection with this colony, whilst the colony was in no such position, for it derived large pecuniary advantages from these districts, in the revenue it derived from the land. Regarding the interest of the locality itself, and the duty of the Government towards its inhabitants he could not but regard this question of enforced duties as perfectly premature, and as unworthy of a far-seeing people. Far before any amount of duty was the well-being of the country; and it was of much more consequence to see a happy and a united people than to find any amount of revenue swelling the Treasury coffers. Nor could we with any reason say that we had lost anything by these districts, seeing that we had never had anything from them to lose. They go on as they began, conducting their trade through what appeared to be the most natural channel. Thus, he found no fault with the Government for the proposal they now made; but what he did find fault with them for was for having so long carried on what, after all, was a mere farce. They had sent officers to the banks of the Murray, not to collect revenue, but to collect statistics; not to do any particular duty, but for a mere sham. Why, if the Government did not intend to collect duties there, had not the Government clearly told the House so? And, above all, why had they put the country to the expense of paying these officers' salaries? They had had very little information on the question. He should like to know what was the nature of the proposal made to the Victorian Government. [An hon member: "It has been laid before the House."] Well, it had escaped him, but it would show in what spirit the Victorian Government had met us. The hon. member said they would meet us in a conciliatory spirit. But what was intended to be done by the treaty? They were asked to authorise the Government to enter into a binding treaty, but how long was this to last? He thought a far more important point than any of these was in what way the Victorian Government were to collect these duties. Were they to be collected in Melbourne? [An hon. member: "Of course."] Well, then, the Victorian Government must be in a more conciliatory spirit than he gave them credit for. He asked whether they were to tell the parties who landed goods in Victoria that these goods were not to enter New South Wales without paying duty; or were they to keep a dog watch upon them to see whether they were taken over the Murray. Then again it was said, that they were not to collect the duty in Melbourne; but on the Murray. Now, how were they able to do it better than we could. Did we expect them to keep two or three Custom-house officers on the Murray to collect the duties. He thought the proposal was an absurd one, and could not be carried out, and he did not believe the Act would have any effect. It was on these grounds, seeing that the duty was impossible to be collected by our Government, and we were not likely to find the Victorian Government more energetic to collect than we were, and because he thought it was a useless Act, that he declined having anything to do with it, and should vote against the second reading. If the second reading were agreed to, he should not offer any further opposition to its passing, because he did not believe it would have any effect. He thought the Victorian Government would laugh when they presented them with the bill; and, he believed, that the making a treaty of this kind might prevent some better result being arrived at, and which he would rather see. He would sooner see the customs of all kinds abolished between the borders, and would rather give up any thing they might derive from them than see any injustice or oppression against the inhabitants of the border districts. He would not be a consenting party to this, and although he admitted the Government had brought in the bill in order to avoid those acts which some hon. members recommended to them, still he could not consider that this bill was one which this House ought to pass. He should, therefore, vote against the second reading.

Mr. HOLT intended to support the bill, although he was far from believing in it. It was not such an arrangement as they ought to make, and he agreed with the hon. and reverend member, that until they had a Customs Union there would always be these disputes arising. This was a sort of arrangement the Government ought to devote their whole energy to, and it would be productive of no annoyance to the residents on the frontiers, and yet all the duties could be collected without much trouble. It was stated in this bill that the Government should enter into a binding treaty. Now, he supposed every treaty was binding, and did not know how they could enter into any treaty or contract that was not binding, he therefore thought the word was unnecessary. Although he did not approve of this Act, still as it was a temporary measure, and not to last more than one or two years, he did not see any objection to it. In the meantime the Government should strive to come to some arrangement for an union of the Custom-houses of the four colonies.

Mr. WEEKES was anxious to explain that it was not the intention of the Government to ask the Victorian Government to establish a line of custom-houses on the borders. The intention of the Government was to settle with the Victorian Government upon a certain sum, representing the duty that was payable to New South Wales—that was, the amount of dutiable goods coming into New South Wales. When they had settled this amount, they would agree upon a sum as equivalent which should be paid by the Victorian Government for these duties. It was a difficult question to decide, but the Victorian Government had some kind of establishment on the other side of the Murray by which they were enabled to approximate to some extent the total amount of goods passing to New South Wales, and we had also two officers who had been collecting statistics, and it was from data of these two sources that they would be able to arrive at the sum they were to demand of the Victorian Government for the duties they ought to receive.

Mr. SADLEIR thought that negotiations had been going on between the two Governments, and this bill was required to give these negotiations a legal bearing. They had been carried on in a conciliatory spirit, but as they were of a private nature it was therefore necessary to legalise these negotiations that this bill should be passed. He should support the bill, but as it gave very great powers to the Government he should propose that a clause be inserted providing that whatever treaty was entered into, should be made with the approval of Parliament.

Mr. STEWART would not like generally to follow the example of the Queensland Government, but thought they would do well to do so in this instance, believing, as he did, that if the Government of this colony had so acted in respect of goods arriving over the Southern border, the revenue of the colony in that quarter would not have been so much interfered with. He was prepared to say that they ought to act upon the example of the Queensland Government in this case, and thought that, if they were to do so, in the course of three months they would be able to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question. He should oppose the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HAY had come into the House rather late in the discussion, and did not regret that such should have been the case, as it had afforded him the opportunity of hearing the opinion of several honorable members before called upon to address the House. He could not but think that the tone of argument which had been used by hon. members in respect to the Southern parts of the colony had been objectionable. The effect of what had been said had been, he regretted to see, to treat those parts as if they were not an integral portion of New South Wales,—as if, in fact, they were less a proper portion of this colony than an appanage from which a revenue was to be derived. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the bill was one which was entitled to his support,—not because it was a perfect measure, but because it was a step towards the solution of the difficulties that surrounded this question. It appeared to him to be very clear—however clumsily the second clause of the bill might be drawn—that it was not hereby intended to attempt the collection of the Customs dues upon the River Murray, but rather to compound with the Victorian Government as regarded those duties; that the Government only intended by means of this bill to be authorised to effect an arrangement with the Victorian Government, and, when approximation as to what sums were due to this Government had been arrived at by mutual consent, then to accept a certain sum of money in lieu of them. These were, beyond all questies, duties which could not be obtained in any other shape. We might have an expensive staff of Custom-house officers on the border, and, by that means, throw a very large amount of patronage into the hands of the Government, but we never should be able to collect these duties. He must confess that he had been much surprised to hear the hon. member for West Sydney express his approbation of the policy of the Queensland Government in respect of these border duties. In his opinion what they had done had not only been discourteous, but most unwise. The line of demarcation between these colonies ought to be struck commercially so as best to accord with the one common interest of the people on both sides of the frontier, and not to be so carried out as to be an injury to both. In the case referred to, the commercial interest, in favour of which the seizure had taken place, might possibly find the shoe pinch themselves at some future time. It was, he contended, a positive loss to both colonies so abruptly to interfere with the traffic across the border. The whole commercial interest of these colonies could not but be restricted by such harsh measures. Hon members showed but little knowledge of business when they said that the collection of these dues was not to be looked upon in a practical point of view, but was to be considered as a question in which the dignity of the colony was involved. If they were to take such an extreme view, as some hon. members appeared to think advisable, they might possibly find themselves in a very awkward predicament. There were two boats on the Murray, and with these two boats hon members proposed, it seemed, to command the whole of that river. He thought that these two boats would very possibly be lost sight of altogether if actively used for such a purpose. Hon members had evinced a lamentable ignorance of localities in that quarter of the country when they had addressed the House upon this subject. They should have known, or have remembered, that the river alluded to was one of very great length, extending many hundreds of miles, easily crossed, and accessible on both of its banks. There were many crossing-places on the Murray where bullock teams could pass in the summer season, and there could be no difficulty in taking goods across in almost any portion of its course. It was childish then to say that they were not to look at the practical difficulty of collecting this revenue. They must look at its practical difficulty if they desired to bring this question to any satisfactory solution. He denied that there had been any considerable loss to the revenue from this portion of the colony. There had been more money realised from the sale of land in that part of the country than was sufficient to repay the Government for all that had been there expended by it. Land had there obtained its present value principally from the easy communication which existed between those parts and Melbourne. There were railroads on the Victoria side reaching very nearly to the borders, besides other roads,—all of which had materially enhanced the value of the land. Let them look at the question in a fair and unprejudiced spirit. Let them legislate for that portion of the colony not as a farm or place from which an income was to be drawn, but rather as an integral portion of the colony. He looked upon it as a mistake and a misfortune that this part of the colony was not included within the limits of Victoria. It had been attended with no great benefit to New South Wales, while it had been considerably to the loss of Victoria that there should have been such a piece of maladministration as to fix the boundary otherwise than according to the commercial line of separation. Had it been adopted in the first instance, there would have been no reason to interfere with the freedom of traffic across the border. But the arrangement was now very much like the matrimonial knot, it was not very easy to untie. He was quite certain it would be much better if we never got one farthing of these Customs duties upon goods brought overland from Melbourne; it would be much better not to collect them at all than go to the great expense it would incur, as well as foster those irregular habits which certainly would be entailed upon the youth along that important boundary by giving such a bonus to smuggling as would be implied in the enforcement of duties on the river. He believed that evil would not be counterbalanced by any great profit. He could have no objection that we should partake as far as we could of the advantage arising out of these duties; and he could not see how that could be obtained except in the way now proposed. There was one more point to which he desired to call the attention of the House, and that was in reference to a line of communication of great importance to this colony, which had been too much neglected—that was the line of communication by the rivers. He thought this colony had done far too little to improve the navigation of the Murray and Murrumbidgee. He thought money would be well spent, too, in the improvement of the navigation of the Darling, which would open up a great extent of agricultural as well as pastoral land, not only increasing the land revenue but, in fact, counterbalancing the loss supposed to be suffered in the shape of Customs duties on goods brought overland from Melbourne. By the arrangement made with South Australia, we collected the duties upon river-borne goods without any difficulty, the boundary by which they were introduced joined South Australia, in a country almost destitute of water, except on the river banks; and if we could bring the carriage by water to compete with the carriage by land, we should gain so far by the collection of duties. He trusted that something would be done at an early date to carry this out; it would be fraught with the greatest advantage to the colony of New South Wales. We could not get rid of the responsibilities the holding of these remote districts fairly entailed upon us. If we thought we were injured by giving up these Customs duties, as some hon. members held we were, then let the Legislature of New South Wales fairly and honestly say it was a loss to govern these districts, and pass a resolution asserting that this colony should be curtailed of a portion of its territory which would be more fittingly joined on to Victoria and South Australia. He admitted that having been so long connected with New South Wales this was no wish of his, but it was a fair conclusion to come to; and he would advise separation rather than engender those great evils which must arise if we established intercolonial custom-houses—an evil not only to the present but future generations.

Mr. MORRICE supported the bill, and adverted to the circumstance that when the custom-house at Albury was done away with, the rejoicing of the people was manifested by their roasting a bullock, and making a plum pudding weighing a hundredweight, and which took a fortnight to boil.

Mr. DANGAR thought it would be a wise step for the House to pass this bill, as it was necessary that some arrangements should be made for having the matter settled, and not be keeping custom-house officers stationed at Albury without any duties whatever to perform, as had been the case for the last twelve months and more. It would have been well in his opinion to have included in the bill a similar power with respect to Queensland, so that the settlers on the Northern frontier might not be annoyed in the way they had been on some late occasions. The matter was one of difficulty, and it seemed to him this was the only mode of settling it in a fair and amicable manner. He did not agree with those honorable members who were for seizing the goods. It would be time enough to think of doing this if the Victorian Government refused to negotiate for the fair settlement of the question. He should support the bill, and hoped it would be passed at once into law.

The question was then put, and passed without a division, and, the bill having been read a second time, the House, on the motion of **Mr. WEEKES**, went into committee of the whole to consider the measure in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1 (empowering the Governor and Executive Council to enter into a treaty with the Government of Victoria) was agreed to, with the addition of the following provision, viz.:—"Provided, that any such treaty shall not extend beyond the period of three years from the date thereof."

Clause 2 (short title) was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

The preamble was then agreed to, and the bill having been reported with the amendments, the report was adopted, and the third reading made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the Tobacco Duties Bill be read a second time. This bill referred only to leaf tobacco, and its object was to correct what must have been a mistake at the time the tariff was altered in 1855, previous to which time there was a distinction between manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco. But in 1855 an alteration took place in one night without time for any remonstrance to take place against it, fixing the same duty on the unmanufactured as on the manufactured article. The consequence had been that the importation of leaf tobacco had entirely ceased, and in many cases the manufacturers had disposed of their machinery because they were unable at a profit to manufacture the raw leaf when they had to pay a duty upon it equal to that imposed upon manufactured tobacco. It was to correct this absurdity that he had introduced the bill. He thought there would be no objection to the measure. It was only a legitimate encouragement to manufacturers that they should have a margin of 1s., so that they might compete on some principle of equality with the imported ready-made article. At present they were utterly unable to do so.

Mr. HOSKINS said he never heard of a bill which would so materially affect the revenue, introduced with a more meagre explanation. Did not the hon. member admit that this would make a reduction in the revenue?

Mr. WEEKES: What the ultimate effect would be he could not say. It would have very little effect on the revenue of 1862. If its effects should be to create a large manufacturing interest—if we manufactured every pound of tobacco we consumed, the measure would not be thrown away.

Mr. HOSKINS maintained that the measure would offer a bonus in favour of the manufacturer of tobacco as against the producer; and that upon the same principle he might propose a duty upon manufactured boots and shoes. He protested against sacrificing any portion of the revenue when they were not assured that the estimated revenue would be realised at the end of the year. This bill would, no doubt, be carried. Some hon. members would be influenced by their constituents, others on the score of free trade, and others again on the ground of protection, though in this case the native manufacturer would be protected at the expense of the native grower. It would do this, and at the same time would cause the production of an inferior article, would sacrifice the revenue, and would be getting in the thin end of the wedge. If the hon. Treasurer would introduce a comprehensive scheme of fiscal reform, he would support him in it, but he objected to these petty, peddling alterations, introduced to suit particular views. He should oppose the bill, as favouring the manufacturer at the expense of the producer.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out the great trade that England carried on in cigars of her own manufacture, made from imported leaf, the finest cigars in the world being those made in London. So far from the colonial grower being injured by the reduction of this duty, the contrary would be the case; for when rates were high tobacco was grown to a greater extent than it was now that the duties were lower. The duty never was the same upon leaf as upon manufactured tobacco; nor was there any reason why the same duty should be imposed upon the raw material as upon the manufactured article, the difference in value between the two being so great. To his mind, there was nothing in the bill requiring a second thought, and he anticipated that it would be carried by a large majority.

Mr. LUCAS thought the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had made a mistake in saying that a larger amount of tobacco had been produced when the duty was low than when it was high; for when the duty was 2s. per lb. the acreage under cultivation was 721. When the duty was reduced to 1s. per lb., the amount of acreage under cultivation for tobacco, fell, in the first year to 52 acres, in the next year to 33 acres, and in the next year, to 8 acres. Directly the duty was again increased, the number of acres under cultivation rose, until now they had 240 acres of tobacco under cultivation. Directly the duty on tobacco was reduced, the price of manufactured imported tobacco so far from falling, increased in price, because when the duty was fixed at 2s. per lb., tobacco sold at 3s. 3d. per lb. retail; but, when it was reduced to 1s., these importers got a monopoly of the market, and increased the retail price per lb. to 4s. He should vote for the bill with the intention of moving amendments in committee. He could not see why the duty upon snuff and cigars should not be increased instead of the duty on unmanufactured tobacco being reduced. In England the duty on unmanufactured tobacco was 3s. per lb.; on snuffs and manufactured tobacco, 6s. per lb.; and on cigars, 9s. It would have been much better to raise the duties on manufactured than to reduce them on unmanufactured tobacco, because thereby they would not only increase their revenue, but also because those who used these articles could well afford to pay for them. He was in favour of the bill going into committee, and when it was in committee he should move that the duty be fixed at one shilling and sixpence on the leaf, sixpence on the snuff, and nine shillings on cigars.

Mr. ALLEN was very glad to know that this was supposed to be a free-trade measure, and should be glad to see a few more measures of this kind. If they could have a few more such laws ships would soon be flocking into this harbour, and the times would soon be as flourishing as in the rosiest days of gold digging. This bill took up the question in the same spirit as was manifested by the Legislature of the mother country. It levied discriminating duties in a manner which would bring in the largest amount of revenue to the country, and, at the same time, afford the greatest encouragement to the industry of the people. The American people were never able to get along with their raw cotton until they established manufactures of cotton. When they did that, the production of raw cotton increased enormously. The home production of cotton had then been benefited at the rate of at least one penny farthing per pound. This had been caused by the establishment of competition. The same policy, if carried out here as regarded wool, would tend to raise the price of wool. The tobacco trade would be brought up to its former prosperity by the re-establishment of the old competition which had here existed. In 1848 we here grew 3059 cwt. of tobacco; but the production of tobacco in 1851 had increased to upwards of 5000 cwt., in consequence of the duty imposed. In 1851, however, the revenue was changed for two shillings on the pound and eightpence on the leaf, and the production of tobacco increased no longer. What was the result? In the next year, 1852, it fell to 978 cwt.; in 1853 to 352 cwt, and in 1854 to 260 cwt. In 1855 the duty was changed again to 2s. a pound without discrimination, and notwithstanding they had sacrificed their tobacco plantations, and the American growers who had sought this country as a fitting place for their industry—notwithstanding this insane policy, as soon as the tariff was altered the next year, it rose from 260 cwt. to 10,005 cwt., and it had gone on increasing from that day to this. But the present duty as it now stood wanted one thing to encourage the growth and manufacture of tobacco, and that was the discriminating duty which this bill provided. This bill suited him very well, and so far as the revenue was concerned, he cared nothing about it, but no doubt the Colonial Treasurer saw his way clear on the matter. The hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields seemed wroth about the revenue, but it would not be affected during the present year, or next year, because the bill did not come into operation until October next. He did not think it would affect the revenue for the year after, although he believed it would cut up the revenue to be derived from tobacco for home consumption, but it would improve the general revenue by giving employment to many men who would thus be able to consume other dutiable articles. They could not, he said, overtax a country such as they had, which was always increasing in numbers, and where the taxes were expended in improvements that created wealth. Suppose this bill did destroy the £99,000 of revenue, they increased the value of labour, and by doing so they could increase their taxation, because if men were not employed they could not be taxed. He looked upon the principle of this bill, which provided a discriminating duty, as certain to promote the growth of tobacco, and so give employment to hundreds of people. He should, therefore, cordially support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the hon. member had been enthusiastic in supporting the bill. He styled the bill of a protective character, and yet, so far as he could understand the schedule, it was to reduce the duty on tobacco from 2s. to 1s. per lb. How was that protection, because if there was a protection of 2s. per lb., it must be reduced by one half. The hon. member had misunderstood the character of the bill and the meaning of the words protection and free trade. He could not see anything of free trade or protection in it, and it was simply a bill to reduce the duty on unmanufactured tobacco from 2s. to 1s per lb. And the effect would be very much as was predicted by the hon. member (Mr. Hoskins), that by the reduction of the duty one-half the probability was that a large quantity of leaf tobacco would be introduced here and manufactured and pass into consumption, and would therefore to that extent diminish the revenue. When they considered that the duty on tobacco took the second rank in all their dutiable articles, he thought it was for the House to consider the effect of this great reduction. Spirits stood first, and brought in £300,000. Next was tobacco, the duty on which was estimated at £99,000, or, in round numbers, £100,000. And if they reduced the duty on tobacco in leaf from 2s. to 1s., he was positive that none of the good results that the hon. member expected would be realised, unless on the supposition that a great addition to the revenue would follow from this course. The hon. member for the Williams ingenuously stated that he cared nothing about the revenue—that he did not feel called upon to be guardian of the public purse, leaving that responsibility upon the shoulders of the Colonial Treasurer. But the Colonial Treasurer himself did not seem to consider it necessary to show that the revenue would not suffer by this alteration, or that there were actually any grounds of expediency for the measure. The third clause provided that the bill should not come into operation until October, 1862. But, if the bill was good in principle, why should it not come into operation on the 1st of January, 1862? It would appear that the Colonial Treasurer wished to leave any loss the revenue might sustain by the measure to be made up by his successor. He (Mr. Piddington) hoped the tobacco manufacturers of New South Wales were not so dishonest as to attempt to cheat the consumer by covering the outer side of the contents of a cigar case with leaves of American tobacco, whilst the interior was filled with a colonial article, because, in all probability, it would injure them in the end, if not immediately after the fact. This bill appeared to be nothing more than to discriminate between the raw and the manufactured material. He could not see in it anything either of a protective or of a free-trade character. It was similar to the English policy with regard to silk. His only objection to the bill was on the ground of the loss it would occasion to the revenue, but he should vote for the second reading, with the intention in committee of moving that it come into operation on the 1st January, 1862, so that the Colonial Treasurer might not take an unfair advantage by postponing its operation, and cast the responsibility upon perhaps another Treasurer.

Mr. LOVE thought such an amendment would be futile, as there was no leaf tobacco in the colony. He should vote for the bill as it stood.

Mr. BUCHANAN ridiculed the idea of the hon. member for the Williams, that this was a protective measure. If the duty was taken off an imported article, it must injure the colonial grower rather than protect him. But even if there were a protective duty upon foreign grown tobacco, the article grown in the colony was too inferior to be worth manufacturing. The statement of the hon. member for the Williams, that taxation was a symbol of prosperity, was most incomprehensible and fallacious. The taxation of England was its curse. He contended it was the very height of absurdity to say that heavy taxation was a symbol of prosperity, and he hoped this country would never be deceived into the adoption of such a policy. The less we were forced into taxation the better it would be for the country. He should support the bill on the ground that with such facilities for procuring the unmanufactured leaf, it was possible they would have large manufactories established amongst them.

The motion was then put and passed, and, the bill having been read a second time, the House went into committee of the whole to consider the measure in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1 (partially repealing the Act 19th Victoria, No. 14) was agreed to.

Clause 2 (levying amended rate of duty) was also passed without comment.

Clause 3 (commencement and short title) having been moved,

Mr. PIDDINGTON proposed to substitute the word "January" for the word "October," so as to make the Act date from the beginning of the ensuing year.

Mr. WEEKES said he had no objection to adopt the proposed amendment, as it was evident the hon. gentleman desired to associate himself in some way with this liberal measure.

The schedule was then proposed as follows:—

SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
Tobacco unmanufactured, the pound	£0	1	0
Tobacco manufactured and snuff, the pound	0	2	0
Cigars, the pound	0	3	0

Mr. TERRY moved that the duty on unmanufactured tobacco be fixed at 1s. 6d. per pound.

Mr. HAY supported the amendment. He considered that the levying of this rate would really do all that the bill was proposed to do, viz., to place the colonial manufacturer on the same footing with the foreign one.

Mr. ALLEN opposed the amendment, observing that in the matter of "waste" the colonial manufacturer would be at some disadvantage, and that the lower rate of 1s. would only barely equalise the position of the two.

Mr. PIDDINGTON held that the freight and other charges paid by the foreign exporter were a set-off against any loss by "waste" that the colonial manufacturer was subjected to.

Mr. WEEKES expressed his intention of adhering to the schedule as it stood.

Mr. DICKSON opposed the amendment, pointing out that its effect would be to ignore the object of the bill, which was to encourage the colonial manufacturer. And this could not be done but by affording facilities for the importation of the foreign leaf—this article being usually largely intermixed with that of colonial growth.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the present duty a very high protective duty. He did not see any reason why the manufacturers of tobacco should be bolstered up at the expense of the rest of the community. Fifty per cent. was quite sufficient for the protection of any trade. He should support the amendment.

Mr. DALGLEISH thought there ought to be a slight alteration in the schedule, so as to tax the articles more in proportion to their market value.

Mr. FORSTER said this bill was a step towards free trade, and he should therefore vote for it. It was brought in by the hon. Colonial Treasurer, who was one of the greatest free-traders in the country, who had actually promised to take the duty off gold, and tea and sugar. (Laughter.) He had heard no argument yet to shew him that there would be any loss of revenue consequent on the passing of this measure. He had no desire, however, to bolster up any interest by protection.

Mr. HAY thought the assertion of the hon. member who had just sat down, that this measure would be the first step towards free-trade was, according to the definition of free-trade by those who had given their attention to the subject—a sophism. Did the hon. member mean that it was a step toward free-trade when while we reduced the duty on unmanufactured tobacco we retained the high duty on manufactured tobacco? (Laughter.) It would be in fact an advantage to the manufacturer of tobacco and a step towards protection. He had supported the amendment in good faith, believing that the difference of sixpence would cover the waste which took place in manufacture.

Mr. FORSTER explained that by putting a duty on an article they might prevent its importation at all. If this article were produced in the colony, a trade in it might spring up which would again be lost by taking off the duty, because the manufacturer was not the only person to be considered, they must also think of the grower. What he had said was that taking off a duty was *pro tanto* a step in the direction of free trade, and so he must continue to regard it.

Mr. LUCAS called this proposal "Protection," whilst others called it free trade. This reduction in favour of unmanufactured tobacco he regarded as protection to the resident manufacturer, although the hon. member for East Sydney looked upon it as a step towards free trade. He agreed with the honorable member for Murray, but went a good deal farther than that hon. gentleman, and would take into account many other things beyond those the hon. member reckoned upon. At all events this was a protection to the tobacco manufacturer, and why should not other trades be protected also? Why should not the shoemaker as well as another? At one time all the boots worn in the colony were made in it, but now nothing was to be had but English articles. It was evidently no use to tamper with the tariff let the Government propose a sweeping alteration, and let the whole matter be discussed, and then there would be some probability of the matter being successfully dealt with.

Mr. MORIARTY regarded this as a protectionist proposal as far as it went, but the matter was not to be dealt with in this way, for, so long as wages and the price of living in this colony exceeded so much the cost in other parts of the world, so long would the price of the article produced be higher here than elsewhere.

Mr. PIDDINGTON could not look upon this as a protective movement. To his mind the true distinction between protective and free trade duties was this—Was the duty introduced for *bona fide* purposes of revenue or not? If for revenue purposes only, then it was not protective; but if, on account of the necessity of the revenue, certain duties appeared to encourage some manufacture or some produce of raw material, it was not a protective duty, but one imposed solely for revenue purposes. Viewed in this light, he must regard this proposal not in the light of a protective, but of a fiscal duty. He contended that the Colonial Treasurer had not shown that the revenue could stand the loss of £40,000 or £50,000, therefore, he objected to this proposed reduction.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The schedule was then agreed to.

The preamble was carried, and the Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill to the House with an amendment.

The report was adopted, and the third reading fixed as an order of the day for Wednesday next.

JUDICIAL AND OTHER OFFICERS' QUALIFICATION BILL.

On the motion of **Mr. COWPER**, a message was ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council expressing its concurrence in certain amendments of the Legislative Council, and disagreeing with other amendments.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of **Mr. WEEKES**, the resumption of the Committee of Supply was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were ordered to be printed:—

The petition presented by Mr. Hannell on the 5th December from certain inhabitants of Newcastle, in reference to the proposed horse railway from Singleton to Mudgee.

The petition presented by Mr. Dickson on the 29th November from Andrew M'Cauley, mayor, Mudgee, on behalf of certain inhabitants of Mudgee, in reference to the proposed horse railway from Singleton to Mudgee.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY BILL.

On the motion of **Mr. PIDDINGTON**, the bill was read a third time.

The bill was passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

AMENDED SECRET BILL OF SALE PREVENTION BILL.

On the motion of **Mr. DICK**, this bill was discharged from the paper.

The House adjourned at five minutes to eleven o'clock to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MAYOR'S SALARY.

YESTERDAY, an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council of this city was held at the chambers, in Wynyard-square, at eleven o'clock, with a view to fixing the salary for the Mayor for the ensuing year. The chair was occupied by the right worshipful the Mayor. The following aldermen were present:—Messrs. Speer, Chapman, Aitkin, Raphael, Duffin, Sutton, Oatley, Macintosh, Woods, Caraher, Spence, Smithers, Steel, and Watson.

Mr. Alderman CHAPMAN begged to move, that the sum of £700 be the amount of salary for the Mayor during the ensuing year. He believed that not less than that sum would be sufficient to maintain the dignity of that office.

Mr. Alderman WOODS seconded the motion. There were many calls upon the funds of the person who had to discharge the office of chief magistrate, and it was desirable that he should have it in his power to respond to them without injury to his private means if he happened not to be a wealthy man.

Mr. Alderman DUFFIN moved, as an amendment, that the salary of the Mayor should be £800. He could not see why the City Surveyor should be in the receipt of a salary larger than that paid to the Chief Magistrate of the city.

Mr. Alderman RAPHAEL begged to second the amendment. He had been desirous last year that the Mayor's salary should be reduced, because he had hoped that there would have been a corresponding reduction of salaries. Such a reduction, however, had not taken place, and he should now vote for the amount which had been moved for by Mr. Alderman Duffin. The Mayor who had occupied the civic chair before the present Mayor had not paid that attention to the city charities by which his Worship had distinguished himself. That had been one of the principal reasons why he was for a reduction of the salary last year.

Mr. Alderman M'INTOSH said that he should support the salary of £700 in preference to that of £800, as had been proposed. He should have preferred to have seen it less.

Mr. Alderman CARAHER was also in favour of fixing the Mayor's salary at £700 for the year.

Mr. Alderman STEEL thought that £700 was little enough. If the next gentleman who was to be elected Mayor filled the chair with same honour and ability that had characterised the term of office of the sitting Mayor, he would give great satisfaction to all. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the citizens would, under those circumstances, think that the salary of £700 too much.

Mr. Alderman RAPHAEL suggested that the amendment might be withdrawn;—it was decided, however, that the matter should be put to the vote.

The question that the salary voted be £700—being the motion for the lower sum—was then put from the chair, and carried by a considerable majority.

The Council then adjourned till noon.

The Mayor took his seat at twelve o'clock noon. Present, a full meeting. Mr Alderman M'KEOWN wished to know whether the question as to the propriety of paying the city auditors was open to discussion before they proceeded to any other business?

The MAYOR said that nothing could be done until the election of the Mayor for the ensuing year had taken place.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman SPEER moved that the Council do proceed to ballot for the election of a Mayor for 1862, and that Mr. Alderman M'Keown and Mr. Alderman ——— be requested to act as scrutineers.

This motion having been agreed to, the Council proceeded to ballot.

On the doors being re-opened, it was ascertained that the choice of the council had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Oatley—the ballot, it was understood, being as follows:—

For Alderman Oatley	8
For the present Mayor	7
Majority for Oatley	1

THE CITY AUDITORS.

Alderman M'KEOWN gave notice of his intention to move, at a future meeting, that the resolution relative to the payment of city auditors (passed on a former occasion) be rescinded.

REPORTS.

Alderman SPEER brought up reports from the Improvement and other committees, making recommendations to the following effect.—1. That it is not practicable at present to comply with the petition for watering the South Head Road by means of hydrants. 2. That a new main may be laid for the supply of water to John-street, Surry Hills. 3. That the petition for improving the supply of water to the Western side of the city be complied with. 4. Reporting favourably on the application for water supply from the residents of Crown-lane. 5. Report to the effect that the Council are not prepared to recommend the application for compensation made by Mr. J. R. Linsley. The reports were severally received.

PLUMBERS' WORK FOR THE CITY.

Alderman CARAHER moved that, in future, tenders be received for all plumbers' work required by the corporation.

The MAYOR said this was a matter that had been under his attention, and he would call upon the Town Clerk to read a statement which the City Engineer had drawn up in reference to the subject.

The City Engineer's letter was then read, and was to the following effect:—

City Engineer's Office,
Sydney, 5th December, 1861.

Sir,—In accordance with your desire that a specification should, if practicable, be drawn for the plumber's work of the city, I have the honour to state that the only plumbers' work required by the corporation is the mending of service pipes injured by the corporation labourers, working on the streets, and during the present year, in laying new water mains.

At the time of the commissioners, and during the first years of the existence of the present corporation, I endeavoured to frame a specification for plumbers' work, to meet all cases, and found it quite impracticable. The amount paid annually for such casualties does not exceed £17 or £18; excepting during the present year, when, in consequence of the great number of water pipes laid, it has amounted to about £30.

This work has been done by five or six licensed plumbers who reside nearest to the locality in which the casualties have happened. So, in like manner for the Pitt-street Tramway, the contractor was furnished by me with a list of the licensed plumbers in and near Pitt-street, that the nearest for each casualty might be employed.

I would submit that, for so small an item, and from the peculiar nature of the work, one so difficult as to be almost impracticable to meet by a specification, it would be better to continue to employ the nearest plumber, and in the event of an exorbitant or unfair charge being made, and not abated, the Council might exclude such person from further employment.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
EDWARD BELL, City Surveyor.

Alderman CARAHER said there were other works in addition to those mentioned in the Engineer's letter, and he thought it was nothing more than fair play that tenders should be called for all such services, so that every tradesman should be put on an equal footing.

Alderman RAPHAEL seconded the motion, on the ground that the principle of tendering could not possibly be attended with any harm, while it would be more satisfactory to the general public.

Alderman DUFFIN supported the motion, remarking that he was glad to see the Council coming round to the opinion which he had expressed on this very subject six months ago.

The motion was then put and passed.

THE SYDNEY MARKETS.

On the motion of Alderman DUFFIN, the report of the Improvement Committee, recommending the erection of a verandah roofing on the George-street Markets fronting York-street, by contract, was adopted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report from the City Health Officer was laid before the Council:—

I have the honour to lay before you my sanitary report for the quarter ending 30th November, and submit my observations under the following heads:—

1.—Mortality and Prevalent Diseases, &c.

By the table appended, the mortality in each ward, distinguishing infantile and adult, will be readily seen; and, comparing them with a similar return at the same period last year, the mortality among children is less by twenty-four, and in adults by three. So far this is satisfactory. Of the total number of deaths during the past quarter, viz., 309, I must observe that no less than 23 were the result of accident or violence. The number is, I think, unusually large.

I do not think there has been any unusual sickness, or any very prevalent disease—those of the zymotic class, and of the respiratory system, form the greater number of deaths. In children, sore throats, with some disposition to diphtheria, have been brought under notice. Such diseases occurring in children call for early attention on the part of parents.

2.—Births.

The births recorded are 619, being 310 in excess of deaths.

3.—State of the City as regards Cleanliness, domestic and general, &c., &c.

During the quarter I have made careful inspections of all parts of the city, and glad to report in this respect great improvements in domestic and general cleanliness. Some informations on neglect have been laid by the Inspector of Nuisances. The Corporation have done much in the sanitary improvements of lanes and alleys throughout the city, which was much required, and is still capable of further extension.

Dwellings of the Poor.

I regret I am not able to report similar improvements in those houses and places occupied by the poor and labouring class. This class must live near their work; they have no power or means to effect a change. The landlords get high rents for dirty hovels, and are most unscrupulous with regard to the condition and comfort of their poor tenants. It will be recollected that a short time back I instituted proceedings against the proprietor of certain houses in Linden-lane, and since then all necessary improvements have been made there. I must now allude to some other places belonging to landlords of wealth and high position, in the hopes that some improvements will be effected in the tenements of the poor inhabitants.

1. Wallis-lane and environs, between Kent and Sussex streets.—Lately the Corporation have expended a large sum of money in improvements, and kerbing the lane, but no corresponding improvements have been made on the property by the landlord. The huts are mostly weatherboarded, so much out of repair as to admit the rain; dirty, damp, and filthy in the extreme. At the back are visible filthy, dilapidated closets, one in use for several huts; between these places are filthy, stagnant pools, filled with decomposed animal and vegetable matter. The effluvia from these places have been from time to time complained of. Much sickness and mortality exists in this neighbourhood.

2. Paradise-row, Chippendale, consists of about twenty-five weatherboard huts—two small rooms, one ten feet square, the other eight feet. They are greatly out of repair, exceedingly dirty and unhealthy; at the back are dirty closets, most without doors, some almost without floors; indecent in appearance. I have observed several cases of typhoid fever here.

3. Macpherson's-row, off Pitt-street South, is an alley forming a cul-de-sac, very narrow, with a high brick wall in front. The houses are of brick, out of repair, and dirty. The closets at the back are close to the windows, so badly drained that, in wet weather, the contents flow into the houses, and into the streets. Much improvement might be effected here.

4. Athlone-place, off Parramatta-street. Great complaint has been made to me about the existence of a candle manufactory here, so close to the church as to become a source of nuisance to the whole congregation. A public school is now erecting close to the church, and the presence of such an offensive manufactory, where putrid fat is constantly being melted, must prove injurious to the health of young children.

5. Government Buildings. During the past quarter I have had occasion again to repeat a complaint against the authorities, for the continuation of a most offensive nuisance, caused by the drainage from the cesspools at Darlinghurst gaol; and I was induced to lay an information against the Colonial Architect, in the same way as such informations are usually made against private individuals for allowing cesspools to overflow. But there was no power on the part of the magistrates to interfere, and so no good resulted; and this filthy, disgraceful nuisance continues. And I now beg the members for East Sydney in the Legislative Assembly, for the health and comfort of their constituents, to interfere in this important sanitary matter.

6. The Dead House. I have recently had occasion to bring under the notice of his Worship the Mayor the condition of this building. On inspection, I found two dead bodies lying in it, far advanced in decomposition; the smell from them was quite perceptible outside; when the door was opened it was intolerable—even the constable in charge refused to enter. I found the room dirty and ill ventilated. The neighbourhood here is now populous by the shipping. Close to this pest-house is the new Sailors' Home, and the Sailors' Church. My communication was referred by the Government to the Water Police Magistrate, the City Coroner, and the Inspector-General of Police, to report on; and, in their sanitary wisdom, all they thought necessary was a little "whitewash." It is quite time this building was demolished, and a more suitable one erected in a more isolated place, near the water, away from the shipping and public buildings.

7. The land known as the Police Paddock. At the request of the Mayor, I recently examined and reported on the desirability of retaining this piece of land, near the Haymarket, as a reserve for public recreation, and for the erection of public baths and washhouses. The land is unfit for building houses on—it is low, and cannot be effectually drained; but it is well adapted for the purposes to which I allude. It is admitted by all sanitary advocates, that certain open spaces, in all large towns and cities, should be reserved for recreation of the inhabitants. The piece of land alluded to is situated in an increasing, populous part of the city, and is close to the old burial grounds, from which emanations will be emitted for years to come, and if not cause, will at least become a powerful stimulant in the extension of epidemic diseases. There are two circumstances which render the city air comparatively less pure than country air, viz., the presence of animal life, and the absence of vegetation. Plants give off as excrementitious that which is necessary for animal life, and again absorb that which is excrementitious in animal life. Hence the necessity for reserving an open space in this part of the city, which might, to an extent, be planted with trees, and afford a place for amusement and recreation. The portion facing Pitt-street might be considered an admirable place for public baths, &c.

It was my intention in this report to have again alluded to the necessity of establishing, immediately, a cemetery beyond the city, but as the site is yet undecided on, I shall withhold my remarks until something is suggested. It is a matter of great sanitary importance, and ought not to admit of longer delay.

I also intended to advert to another circumstance in connection with this, viz., the practice which exists here of keeping bodies too long prior to interment, resulting either from a sense of feeling or from poverty of surviving friends. This, in a sanitary point, requires regulating, but as there are no cemeteries beyond the city capable of receiving all the departed, and as interments must for the present take place in or very near the city, I shall reserve my observations on this subject for the present, for it appears to me a matter of very little importance, whether the dead body rests putrifying in a room, or putrifying in the city burial grounds, covered only by a foot or two of sand.

Table showing the deaths, infantile and adult, in each ward from September 1st to November 30th, 1861.

Ward.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.
1. Gipps	21	15	36
2. Burke*	5	66	71
3. Brisbane	15	18	33
4. Macquarie	12	14	26
5. Cook	30	12	42
6. Fitzroy	26	19	45
7. Philip †	12	12	24
8. Denison	14	18	32
Total	135	174	309

* The Infirmary is situated in Burke Ward.
† The Benevolent Asylum is situated in Phillip Ward.

DRAY-STAND IN MARGARET-STREET.

Alderman DUFFIN presented a petition from Mr. Brewster, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., and other commercial firms, praying that the dray-stand in Margaret-street may not be re-established for the year 1862, the same being a nuisance to the neighbourhood. He begged to move that the petition be referred to the Improvement Committee.

Alderman RAPHAEL seconded the motion, and supported the prayer of the petition, contending that the existence of the stand in this locality was a grievance to the tax-payers, and an incipient cause of destruction to the street, which had just been newly metalled at the expense of the city.

Alderman CARAHER suggested that if any change were made, the stand should be shifted to the York-street side of Wynyard-square. It was not right, he submitted, that these poor men should be hunted about from place to place, as they had been of late. The better plan would be to do away with the license altogether, and let the draymen stand where they liked. He did not see that this stand was a nuisance; on the contrary, he believed the men were as quiet and orderly as any body of men in the city.

Alderman STEEL opposed the petition. It was not shown in what way this stand was a nuisance, and he (Mr. Steel) really believed that these men were very orderly in their demeanour.

Alderman M'KEOWN submitted that the discussion was irregular. The petition must first be received before its merits could be discussed.

Alderman WOODS thought it would a great injustice if they were to comply with the prayer of this petition. The stand was now in a most appropriate position; it was not near any private dwellings, and if removed, where was it to be removed to? If it was really a nuisance now, it would be an even greater nuisance if shifted to a locality which was populous. He had seen a deal of these men, and he believed them in general to be a quiet, decent body of men. He begged to move that the petition be not received.

Alderman OATLEY suggested that the amendment should not be pressed. He had never known an instance in the history of the Council where a respectfully signed petition had been refused reception.

Alderman SMITHERS took a similar view, and advised the worthy alderman to withdraw his amendment.

The motion for receiving the petition was then put and passed.

Alderman WOODS then moved that the prayer of the petition be not complied with, but that the stand be established for the year 1862. He saw no use in referring the petition to a committee, as the matter had already been two or three times before them.

Alderman SPEER seconded the motion. He had, he said, no great faith in this petition, seeing that some of the parties who signed it had on a former occasion petitioned for the establishment of this very stand, as a public convenience and a necessity for the northern part of the city. He did not believe it was a nuisance, or that it was the source of injury to any body of persons whatever, being situate in a locality where the buildings were mostly mercantile stores and warehouses, and where there were few private residents.

Alderman SUTTON supported the motion.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved, as an amendment, that the stand be shifted to York-street.

The amendment was not seconded, and, after some observations in support, from Alderman M'INTOSH, the original motion was put and passed.

PETITION.

Alderman DUFFIN presented a petition from Thomas Lawless, relative to certain alterations proposed to be made by the petitioner in the southern portion of the George-street markets.

Petition received.

This brought the regular business of the Council to a close.

OFF TO THE LACHLAN.—Some hundred and fifty diggers passed through the town yesterday, wending their way to the Lachlan. One batch comprised about sixty enterprising diggers, discontented with what they have been doing, and resolved to do better. From Ballarat, Bendigo, and the Ovens they come, leaving in not a few cases good claims, forgetting surely that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. It is an interesting sight to see the strangers as they pass along the streets. Some on foot, others on horses, others in carts, cars, or drays; on they go happy in the prospect of doing well at the Lachlan. May their prospects not be blighted. Several old diggers in Albury are on the move, and ere many days will be *en route* for the new rush.—*Albury Banner.*

CAPTURE OF A DESPERADO AND HIS MATE.—Pat Connell, against whom a warrant has been issued for upwards of two years, and who has hitherto evaded the vigilance of the police, was captured on Friday morning under the following circumstances:—It appears that, on Thursday, constable Geelan was returning from Jingera, and when arriving at Long Flat, he ascertained that Connell and Kinsley had been there for a bottle of grog, and had gone in the direction of the Round Flat, near Ballalba. Geelan, suspecting that they would both pass the night at the house of John Connell, came into town and gave information to the chief constable, who, in company with constable Geelan and Brennan, started from Braidwood at half-past ten o'clock at night, and proceeded to Ballalaba, and at daylight on Friday surrounded John Connell's house and captured the two men in bed. They offered no resistance, and were brought into town. Connell will be forwarded to Moruya, to be dealt with; while Kinsley will be brought before the magistrates here on Thursday.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

UPSET PRICE OF GOULBURN TOWN ALLOTMENTS.—A letter signed by many of the most influential townsmen, is about to be sent to the Secretary for Lands, pointing out that the present extravagant upset price of allotments in the town of Goulburn prevents their sale. This price is now £50 an acre, and as the unsold allotments are remote from the business part of the town—are in fact in the suburbs—this is evidently far beyond their value. The gentlemen signing the letter, with great reason, point to the last two occasions on which town allotments were offered. On one of these not a single lot was disposed of; and at the other only three, all of which were knocked down at the upset price.—*Goulburn Herald.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James Richard Fryer, a meeting for the ratification or otherwise by his Honor of directions given at a special meeting held at the office of the special assignee on the 20th November. The application was directed to stand over till that day week.

In the estate of Margaret M'Donald, an adjourned certificate meeting. This meeting stood over from the 12th of November, to give insolvent an opportunity of attending (which she previously neglected doing), and submitting herself to examination respecting the concealment of property charged against her in the return made to the warrant of attachment by the officer of the Court. Insolvent did not appear, but her solicitor, Mr. Benbow, read an affidavit made by her on the subject. His Honor said he could not receive this affidavit as an answer to the charge. The insolvent applying for her certificate should have appeared in person to be examined on that charge. His Honor ordered the case to be struck out of the list, with liberty to insolvent to renew her application when prepared to submit herself to examination.

In the estate of Thomas Breen, a special meeting for proof of debts. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Francis L. Oliver, an adjourned certificate meeting. Mr. Nelson, the creditor, who had filed the objections to the granting of insolvent's certificate was examined by his solicitor, Mr. Jones, and was examined by Mr. Brown on behalf of insolvent. Insolvent was also examined. Both gentlemen then addressed his Honor on behalf of their respective clients; after which his Honor said he would consider the evidence given on this and previous day and give judgment in the matter to-morrow (this day).

In the estate of Henry Whittaker, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was sworn, and attributed his insolvency to want of work as a horsebreaker and reduction in remuneration. He was allowed to retain his wearing apparel and household furniture.

In the estate of John J. Adams, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was stated to have absconded. No creditor appeared.

In the estate of Luke Williams, a special meeting, for proof of debts. One debt was proved.

SCHEDULE FILED.

William Michael Davis, of William-street, gentleman. Liabilities, £4499 8s. 8½d.; assets—value of real property, £4400; of personal property, £77 18s.; outstanding debts, £15s. 7s. 6d. Total, £4493 5s. 6d. Deficit, £6 3s. 2½d.

SURRENDER.

William Britt, of Cobbity Paddock, near Camden, farmer. Liabilities, £158. Assets—£68; deficit £90. Mr. J. Morris, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate and Messrs. Peden, Ronald, S. Cohen, and J. Kettle.

Twenty-four drunkards—eleven women and thirteen men—were mulcted in the usual amounts, with the alternative of imprisonment for terms varying from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

William Beach, a youth of about seventeen years of age, was charged by Isaac Moss, of George-street, with having stolen three pocket handkerchiefs, a pair of braces, a waistcoat, and other articles, of the value of 18s. The youth had been in the employ of Mr. Moss, as porter, and was discharged on last Saturday night. Some of the articles were found on his person, and the remainder in his box at his lodgings. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and, after being admonished by Mr. Ronald, was fined 20s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The fine was paid by a friend of the prisoner's.

A lad, named John Kelly, was brought before the Court by sergeant Cahill, who took him into custody on a charge of housebreaking. The sergeant deposed that, from information received, he proceeded in the direction of Mr. Cavanagh's house, in Parramatta-street, on Sunday evening last, and when near the premises he saw the prisoner run away; witness followed and overtook him on the Ultimo Estate; told him he took him into custody for breaking into the house of Mr. Cavanagh, when prisoner replied that it was the first time he had done so, and if he got out of it, it would learn him better in future. On proceeding back to the premises, the sergeant found the back window smashed, and traced footsteps up to a bedroom; in the yard near the spot from which the lad started, he found a bottle of sherry wine, and, on charging the boy with stealing it, he admitted having stolen it, and said that was all he had stolen; near the wall of the premises he found a pair of boots, which were claimed by the prisoner; on searching the prisoner, he found a piece of cloth with holes in it, in imitation of a mask. It came out in the evidence of Mr. Cavanagh, who said the bottle of wine was all the property he missed, that the lad had been at one time employed by him as an assistant and knew the premises well. The Bench, believing that the prisoner was on the premises for the purpose of seeing the servant girl (who was left in charge), and not for the purpose of stealing, gave him the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed the case.

The case of Josiah Harper v. B. H. Palmer, for impersonation, was further postponed till Thursday next.

Agnes Larkin, for disorderly conduct in Pitt-street, on Saturday night, was sent to gaol for three days.

John Parker, found guilty of begging in Charles-street, and having no home or occupation, was also sent to gaol for three months.

Thomas Quinland was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for using obscene language in a public place; and, for tearing the apprehending officer's uniform coat, was sentenced to seven days' additional imprisonment.

Mary Ryan was found guilty of stealing from Mark Myers, a dealer in crockery ware, a jug and other articles, valued at 4s., exhibited for sale at the Haymarket, on last Saturday night, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

The summons list contained a good many cases, but none of much public importance. Patrick Martin was fined 2s 6d. and costs, for a breach of the Police Act. In a wages' case the defendants were ordered to pay the amount claimed. Abraham Nordon, for an assault upon Michael Abrahams, was fined 10s. and costs, or, in default, three days' imprisonment. William Tyler, for a trifling assault upon Donald Gunn, was fined 2s. 6d., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment. Sarah Poynter was fined 10s. for using insulting words to one Maria Barnett.

Before the Police Magistrate and the Water Police Magistrate.

Robert May pleaded guilty to an information filed by inspector Mitchelson for neglecting to carry a proper set of weights and scales for the purpose of weighing bread in his delivery carts, and was fined 20s. and 7s. 6d. costs, with 10s. 6d professional costs, Mr. Cory having conducted the case.

George Easton was also prosecuted by inspector Mitchelson for having in his possession four loaves of bread insufficient in weight for the purpose of sale. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s. 6d. and costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police and other Magistrates.

Of nine persons found drunk in the streets eight were fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; and one 20s., or forty-eight hours.

In the matter of Mary Ann Farley v. George Cooper, for a common assault, the information was withdrawn, defendant paying costs.

Silas Matthews, a licensed waterman, was fined 10s., with costs, for having overcharged William Dick, Surgeon-major of the 12th Regiment.

Several cases were remanded, or adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, New and Seasonable Drapery, Panama Hats, Damaged Three Bushel Bags; at Towns' Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, American Timber, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At his New Rooms at 11 o'clock, Useful and Fancy Articles left from the Bazaar.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Ornaments, Vases, Platedware, Guns, and Sundries.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Marble Chimney Pieces, Damaged and Sound.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—On the Market Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Palings, Shingles, Oregon Pine Flooring Boards, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. A. ALLAN.—At the residence of Mr J. Little, near the Ashfield Station, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Cart, Gig, Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Iron Plough, Harrow and Roller, Hay, Potatoes, Goats, and Sundries.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Springcarts, Drays, Phaeton, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring and Dogcarts, Sociables, Drays, Waggons, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Sale Yards, Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—On premises, 114, Palmer-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Paintings, Engravings, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mantles, Muslin and Marsala Jackets, Panama and Cabbage Tree Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Drapery, Damaged Sheetings, Domestics, Blankets, Cotton Ticks, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Chairs; at 11 o'clock, Clocks, Kerosene Lamps, and Sundries.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises 144, Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA COMMISSION.—We understand that a veterinary surgeon attached to the pleuro-pneumonia commission has examined a number of diseased cattle at Yarra Yarra, and pronounces them to be in an advanced stage of pleuro-pneumonia. We suppose few deny the existence of the disease, but there are many different opinions as to the best way of staying it. Prevention is better than cure, no doubt;—the slaughtering of a whole herd of cattle is something more than prevention, and still something short of it. However, the commission will no doubt do the best they can for the benefit of the community, and make every effort to stop the spread of the disease.—*Albury Banner.*

JOHNSON'S CASE.—In our report of the execution of William Johnson, it was mentioned that he had served a former sentence under the name of Baldwin. Further inquiry shows that this sentence was three years on Cockatoo Island, and was for assault with intent to commit a rape. He was sentenced for this in 1858. Johnson explained that his step-father was named Baldwin, and that hence he had been known by that name.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

THE LACHLAN.

THE following (says the *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday) is an extract from a letter dated from these diggings November 30th, 1861; and received by a gentleman in Bathurst:—

"It is impossible for me or any other practical miner to form an idea of this place (I mean a correct one) as to whether 'tis likely to become an ultimate gold-field. There's a sameness about the country for say at least one hundred miles long and thirty miles wide, that would almost lead one to believe it would eventually be the greatest and richest ever opened in the world, and more especially when we every day hear and see facts of finds that lick the far-famed Ballaarat into the shade—such as 120 ozs. to four tubs, 30 ozs. to one billy-full of dirt, and so on, besides a great many others I could mention, that it would amost appear incredible to those who are at a distance. When people talk of one hole yielding nearly one ton of the precious metal, then I say 'tis enough to drive us all mad.

"The lead, for a lead it is for about half a mile long, does not exceed from five to twenty feet wide. I understand they have lost it at both ends for the present. My opinion is that it has become suddenly narrowed, so much so, that the holes which are now bottomed at the extreme part of the N. and S. ends where the lead has been traced to, may be driving for some days before they strike it—or otherwise it has perhaps taken a sharp twist as we diggers term it to the right or left. The wash dirt is altogether unlike any I have ever seen in my ten years' experience; and is composed entirely of small quartz stones, and a kind of clay sediment found on a slate bottom at an average depth of 110 feet.—J. B. STEWART."

The following is also from a respectable and authentic source:—

"December 1st, 1861.

"Upon arriving at the diggings on Wednesday last, I was greatly struck with the size of the place, and the number of persons. I do not feel that I am competent to give an opinion as to whether this will turn out a gold field or not. The parties that have struck the lead are getting large quantities of gold. I do not think that there are more than 500 miners that are getting gold; whereas there are upwards of as many thousands knocking about and shepherding. There are plenty of stores, and they seem well supplied; eating-houses and shanties innumerable. From what I can gather, trade is dull. I see some buildings partly erected and abandoned. The special correspondent of the *Herald* is here; he does not seem to fancy these diggings. He says every one will be away by Christmas. My own opinion is that it will take real miners with not less than £50 to £100 in their pocket, each, to get the gold; and that parties who have not that sum have no business here.

"The escort leaves in the morning with only 1250 ozs. The large claim-holders are not washing. I firmly believe that there are upwards of 20,000 ozs. of gold in the stuff that is got up ready for washing; if what has been washed is to be taken as a sample.

"I have just heard that the lead is found again."

Saturday's *Bathurst Times* says:—"The news which arrives daily from these gold-fields is of a conflicting nature, but the most disappointed of the miners admit the fact that the yields of gold from the lucky claims are something almost fabulous. The latest intelligence received from the Lachlan yesterday is only a reiteration of the fact, that whenever gold is struck the fortunate digger is almost sure of a fortune. A day or two ago a new hole was bottomed, and from the first dishfull of washing stuff the almost incredible quantity of sixteen ounces was realised. Another letter, from a resident of Bathurst, states that the lead has again been struck at the north end of the diggings. Notwithstanding the hundreds of persons on these diggings, who are absolutely doing nothing, the excitement does not seem to have abated in the smallest degree."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£842	16	5
Gin	215	5	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	16	9	1
Whisky	70	7	1
Rum	592	19	0
Perfumed spirits	4	14	6
All others spirits	63	0	0
Wine	39	16	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	25	12	6
(in bottle)	17	1	0
Tobacco and snuff	275	6	0
Cigars	25	10	0
Tea	20	10	3
Coffee and chicory	7	8	10
Sugar, unrefined	75	0	0
Opium	67	0	0
Pilotage	17	3	6
Dues	1	15	0
Total	£2377	15	6

Andrew Allan sold by public auction, to-day, the lease, for one year, of the Annandale Toll Bar for the sum of £3005. Mr. Goodin, of Parramatta, was the lessee.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction, to-day, two houses, Nos. 162 and 164, Liverpool-street, for £705; the Dolphin Hotel, Fitzroy and Crown streets, £725; and 32 64ths in the ferry steamers Brothers and Ferry Queen, for £420.

The Glimpse arrived to-day from San Francisco: 6700 bags of oats, 2900 bags of barley, and 1500 bags of flour.

The Glimpse places us in possession of one day's later news from England, viz., to the 27th September.

Breadstuffs were tending downward, with little inquiry. On Friday, provisions were dull and drooping. Consols for money, 93 to 93⅛.

The issue of notices for the adoption of short time in the Lancashire mills was daily becoming more apparent, and, under these circumstances, spinners and manufacturers were showing an increased confidence to abstain from placing their goods on the market till prices shall have attained a point in some degree commensurate with the rise in the rate of raw material.

From San Francisco we have papers to the 18th of October. The flour market is reported firmer, and there has been some activity in wheat. The *Daily Alta California* of that date reports as follows:—

The market for general merchandise in first hands has been moderately active, and the demands for the country were to a fair extent. Considerable inquiry has existed for butter, at very full figures, and there were interesting transactions, also, in malt liquors, spirits, and some other descriptions of goods. In the domestic produce market, wheat continued to manifest firmness and activity. At auction, Messrs. Poulterer, De Ro, and Eldridge sold wines, liquors, and groceries.

The ship George Peabody, 1397 tons, and the French barque St. Ann, 437 tons, have been chartered to load breadstuffs for Cork and orders.

Thursday evening, October 17.

Flour.—400 quarter-sacks Alviso at 7 dollars, and 400 ditto Golden Age extra at 6 dollars 75 cents per 200 lbs.

Wheat.—13,000 sacks, in three lots, for export, at 1 dollar 90 cents; 250 ditto milling at 1 dollar 80 cents; 2000 ditto ditto, choice, at 2 dollars; 360 ditto, for export, at 1 dollar 90 cents; and 125 ditto seed at 2 dollars 25 cents per 100 lbs.

Barley.—600 sacks choice at 90 cents per 100 lbs.

Oats.—150 sacks at 1 dollar 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

Beans.—50 sacks white at 3 cents per lb.

Bran.—11 tons at 8 dollars per ton.

Brandy.—35½ casks Paul Leveque cognac, 20 ditto J. Broustera ditto, private and at auction, 5 quarter-casks Lemorin Rochelle, in bond, at 1 dollar 80 cents per gallon.

Salt.—75 tons Sandwich Islands, private.

Butter.—67 firkins Isthmus, in two lots, private; 275 ditto ditto at 28 cents, and 225 ditto ditto at 28½ cents per lb.

Sugar.—75 barrels New York crushed, as is, at 13½ cents per lb.

Malt Liquors.—300 casks Byass' porter, quarts and pints, at agent's rates.

Wine.—At auction, 193 baskets Louis Lareux's champagne, for underwriters, at 6 dollars 25 cents; 25 quarter-casks pale sherry at 65 cents; 25 ditto burgundy port at 1 dollar 12½ cents; and 25 ditto port juices at 1 dollar 02½ cents per gallon.

Whisky.—At auction, 32 barrels old Bourbon at 46 cents to 48 cents per gallon.

Gin.—At auction, 270 cases Voldner, for underwriters, at 2 dollars 70 cents per dozen.

By way of California we have news from New York to the 8th of October. The following is the latest report of the markets:—

New York, October 1.

Flour.—Dull, and prices slightly favour purchasers; sales 5000 barrels at 5 dollars 20 cents to 5 dollars 30 cents for super State, 5 dollars 45 cents to 5 dollars 60 cents for extra State, 5 dollars 20 cents to 5 dollars 30 cents for super Western, 5 dollars 45 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents for common to medium extra Western, 5 dollars 75 cents to 5 dollars 80 cents for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Grain.—Wheat dull, and prices slightly in favour of buyers, except for choice winter red Western, which is 1 cent better; sales 85,000 bushels, at 1 dollar 20 cents to 1 dollar 25 cents for amber Iowa, 1 dollar 30 cents for winter red Western.

Provisions.—Port more steady, at 14 dollars 50 cents to 14 dollars 82½ cents for mess, and 9 dollars 57 cents to 10 dollars for prime.

Whisky.—Quiet and firm at 21½ cents.

We have also news from Valparaiso to the 2nd September. The *Daily Alta California* gives the following:—

Barley.—Stocks large. Speculators who paid, some two months ago, about 40 per cent. above present prices, are also sellers again, and we expect the market will soon settle down to about 1 dollar 10 cents to 1 dollar 15 cents, your money.

Wheat sells at about 1 dollar 30 cents, your money. The sowing has been large, and prospects for the new crop never were better, which, of course will have its influence on future prices of both barley and wheat.

The Rio flour market is quite overstocked from here and the United States. Early shipments from here paid well, but will now result in heavy losses.

FINDING OF A DEAD BODY.—On Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the dead body of a female was found in the Mulwarree, at Mr. Teece's tanyard. It was in an advanced state of decomposition, and from its appearance is supposed to have been about a fortnight in the water. An inquest was held on the body, and, there being no marks on the dress, nor other evidence as to identity, the jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Glimpse, American barque, 483 tons, Captain Reynolds, from San Francisco 20th October. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Hunter (s.), 164 tons, Captain Mallier, from Merimbula 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. Scott, Mrs. Cameron, and 4 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Mary Nicholson, for Adelaide.
Mechanic, for South Sea Islands.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Prince of Denmark, on a whaling voyage; Hugh Roberts, for Melbourne; Impulse, for Moulamein; Ariel, for South Sea Islands; Hirondelle, for Otago; Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 9.

Impulse, ship, 530 tons, Captain Gilchrist, for Moulamein, in ballast.

Hirondelle, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Limmex, for Otago. Passengers—Messrs. Fleming, Young, Smith.

Ariel, schooner, 70 tons, Captain Daly, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—4 natives S. S. Islands.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. V. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smithers, Mr. Ernest Logan, Mr. J. C. Carmon, Miss Traughton, Mr. Franksin, and 1 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 9.

Louisa Maria, Albion, Nancy, Otago, Little Pet, from Newcastle, with 471 tons coal; Numbs, from Wollongong, with 51 tons coal; Esther, from Moruya River, with 363 bags maize, 10 hides, [illegible] coops poultry, [illegible] pieces bacon; Economist, Sarah Ann, Agenoria, from Brisbane Water, with 14,500 feet timber, 500 baskets shells, 300 palings, 13,000 laths; Sarah, from Broken Bay, with 12 tons wood; Sarah, from Botany, with 6000 feet timber; Sylph, from Port Stephens, with 15,000 feet timber, 7 tons fish, 3 tons [illegible]; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth with 86 bales wool, [illegible] skins, 139 bales hay, 2 coops poultry, 100 sheep, 1 horse, [illegible], 20 casks tallow; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 216 bales wool, 10 bales skins, 188 bales hay; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 30 bales wool, 140 bales hay, 20 bundles skins, 30 hides, 30 bags maize, 150 sheep, 1 coop fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 9.

Nightingale, for Illawarra; Porpoise, for Wollongong; Sarah, for Broken Bay; Catherine, Louisa Maria, Margaret and Mary, Lavinia, H. M. Warfield, Otago, for Newcastle; Magnet, for Cape Hawk; Josephine, for Richmond River; Black Diamond for Clyde River; Agenoria, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

Glimpse, from San Francisco: 1500 bags flour, 2921 bags barley, 6717 bags oats, 21 bags seeds, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 50 hogsheads rum, Binney and Co.; 1 hogshead eggs, 3 packages, Bond; 30 packages, Springthorpe; 1 case, J. Brush; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 13 cases, Hyam and Co.; 8 cases, J. and E. Row; 10 cases, C. Finch; 28 packages, Vickery; 8 cases fruit, Hunt; 38 casks butter, M'Kenney; 2 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 40 kegs butter, Instone; 225 cases fruit, Cullen; 118 cases fruit, Woodward; 32 cases fruit, W. Lawless; 1 case, Guthrie; 15 packages fish, Ah Teak; 49 cases fruit, James; 120 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 46 cases fruit, M'Keown; 2 cases, Wilmore; 123 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 box, Bremer; 327 cases fruit, Hardy; 6 boxes, £30,000, Union Bank.

Hirondelle, for Otago: 2 bales, E. Vickery; 2 drays, J. Morgan; 10 drays, J. Brown; 9 packages, C. H. Powell; 100 firkins butter, Gilchrist and Co.; 20 cases brandy, W. K. Day; 25 packages tea, 10 tons sugar, S. A. Joseph; 1 case, R. Adams; 1 box tobacco, D. Lunner; 76 packages tea, 86 bundles buckets, 6 bundles, 197 boards, 21 joists, 15 quarter-casks whisky, 113 cases 3 quarter-casks brandy, 8 cases wine, 251 bags sugar, Francs, Brothers, and Gans.

Ariel, for South Sea Islands: 7 kegs tobacco, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR OTAGO.—By the Hirondelle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—By the Ariel, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Fanny Fisher, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Urara (s.), on Wednesday, at 5·30 p.m.

WRECK OF THE ELIZABETH SELDON.

THIS vessel, commanded by Captain M'Eveny, left Sydney on Saturday last, bound for Newcastle, with a strong breeze from the S.E., and shortly before midnight she, from some extraordinary cause unexplained, ran on shore near Bungary's, Norah Head, near Mr. Hargrave's house. She was in the breakers before the crew were aware of their close proximity to land, and falling broadside on the beach, soon became a total wreck; fortunately all the crew, consisting of the captain and seven men, with great difficulty got on shore safe. They made at once for Mr. Hargrave's residence, who kindly shewed them every attention in his power, and the following day sent a boat off to the Paterson (s.), then on her voyage to Newcastle, where Captain Quaile sent his boat and brought them on board, taking them on to Newcastle, when they were transferred to the Williams (s.), and arrived in Sydney last night. The Elizabeth Seldon was a fine schooner of 130 tons, the property of Mr. Seldon, of this city, and we believe was insured for £[illegible].

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: December 9.—Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Coutts, for South Sea Islands; Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton.

The Hunter (s.), from Merimbula, brings up 148 bales wool, 94 bags maize, 289 cheeses, 4 bundles skins, 5 hides.

The American barque Glimpse arrived yesterday from St. Francisco after a good run of 49 days, and we are indebted to Captain Reynolds for papers to the 19th October, containing one day's later English intelligence, and news from the United States to the 8th October, being 15 days later than received by the last English mail. She had a fair passage until nearing this land; on the 3rd and 4th instant encountered a violent gale from the S.S.E. in 31·49 S., longitude 164 E. The Isle of France and Nimrod were loading for Sydney; the former vessel would leave about the end of October. No vessels have been sighted on the passage.

The schooner Atlantic rounded Nobby's in company with the Williams (s.) yesterday afternoon.

The brig Jane, Grant, master, of and from Hobart Town, bound to Arkaroa, was spoken off the Nuggets, eight days out, by the barque Sea Nymph, on the 22nd ultimo, and wished to be reported.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 7.—Chevy Chase, from Mauritius.
December 8.—Sea Nymph, from Batavia; Golden Horn, from London; Boomerang, from Newcastle; Keera, from Port Albert.

DEPARTURES.

December 8.—Omeo, for Otago.
December 9.—Vibilia, for Newcastle; Queen of Maids, for London.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 9, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, W.S.W., cloudy.
Brisbane, S.W., dull.
Armidale, N.E., light, cloudy, close.
Murrurundi, S.E., cloudy.
Newcastle, E., cloudy.
Mudgee, S., fine, cloudy.
Bathurst, S.E., fine.
Goulburn, N.E., cloudy.
Braidwood, N.W., fine.
Yass, calm, fine.
Gundagai, calm, fine.
Wagga Wagga, calm, fine, clear.
Kiandra, N.W., fine, clear.
Albury, N.E., fine, clear.
Deniliquin, N., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 7.—Victoria (s.), from Sydney.
December 8.—Johanne, Danish brig, 199 tons, Dreduckson, from Melbourne.
December 8.—Kosmos, Hamburg barque, 324 tons, Krugel, from Melbourne.
December 8.—Valiant brig, 147 tons, Brodie, from Melbourne.
December 8.—Sea Nymph, brig, 173 tons, Stephenson, from Otago, N.Z.
December 8.—Louisa, barque, 299 tons, Dixon, from Melbourne, with 15 bags flour and 322 bags wheat, being part of original cargo for Adelaide.
December 8.—Frederick, barque, 174 tons, Lovett, from Otago, N.Z.
December 8.—Bright Planet, barque, 165 tons, M'Pherson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

December 7.—Victoria (s.), for the Manning River.
December 7.—Bessie, barque, Gay, for Otago, N.Z., with 410 tons coal.
December 7.—Leonidas, barque, Jewell, for Macassar, with 290 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 8.—Guiding Star, Moselle, Liberty, Unity, Pat the Rover, Woodpecker, and Venus, from Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

October 16.—Midas, from Newcastle.

LOADING.

October 18.—Isle of France, Nimrod, for Sydney and Melbourne.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

Ale, 109 packages	£270	Hides, 20	£10
Beans, 275 bags	550	Iron pipes, 1712	2000
Bran, 66 bushels	4	Ironmongery, 26 packages	265
Brandy, 71 packages	1620	Iron castings, 34 tons	1018
Bark, 44 tons	310	Jams, 25 cases	40
Beer, 207 packages	414	Oil stores, 113 packages	567
Cement, 450 barrels	330	Perfumed spirits, 2 cases	34
Drapery, 6 packages	300	Plated ware, 1 case	50
Earthenware, 11 packages	125	Piano, 1	75
Effects, 2 packages	30	Safes, 2	100
Flour, 1 ton	15	Tea, 2 packages	9
Fancy goods, 1 case	23	Tallow, 19 casks	133
Fruit, 32 packages	36	Wine, 54 packages	1100
Feathers, 1 bale	20	Whisky, 976 packages	880
Glass, 6 packages	14	Wheat, 312 bushels	850
Hats, 9 cases	300	Wool, 410 bales	12,465
Hardware, 38 packages	215		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 8TH AND 9TH DECEMBER

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Dec. 8th.										
Goulburn	27·938	58·	63·	56·	64.	47·8	...	N.E.	2	8
Bathurst	27·786	68·	60·	...	68·	50·	...	S.E.	3	8
Windsor	29·964	66·8	62·	55·5	91·4	51·	...	N.	1	10
Albury	29·834	64·5	61.	54.	72·	41·	...	N.E.	1	3
Dec. 9th.										
Goulburn	27·704	61·	52.	47·	82·	41·8	...	E.	2	10
Bathurst	27.912	66·	64·	4·	72·	49·	...	N.	2	6
Windsor	30·104	68·5	...	66.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	N.E.	1	10
Albury	29·148	70·	67·	61·	63·	46·	...	N.E.	2	...

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

December 8th.—Bathurst, cloudy; Windsor, cloudy; Albury, fine.

December 9th.—Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, fine; Windsor, cloudy; Albury, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 9.	8.30 a.m. Noon. 6 p.m.	E.S.E. N.E. N.E.	Light, and cloudy. Moderate, and ditto. Strong, and clear.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. December.		SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
10	TUESDAY	4 4	7 6	2 16	2 37

MOON—Full, 17th instant, 6h. 12m. p.m.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have subscribed to this journal, and who are in arrears to some considerable extent, are requested to pay their accounts to the agents of their respective districts, or remit to this Office, before the 20th instant. Those who remain defaulters are informed that payment will be enforced forthwith.

Our agents will not fail in forwarding statements of all moneys received by the 20th instant.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office, December, 1861.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861.

THE Assembly met yesterday at twenty-four minutes past three p.m.

Mr. SHEPHERD presented a petition from certain commoners of the Field of Mars Common, praying inquiry before the passing of any bill for the resumption of the Common.

A question by Mr. BUCHANAN, relative to the reasons why the prisoner Shanahan, lately sentenced to death for rape, had been reprieved, was ruled irregular by the SPEAKER, as involving matter of argument and opinion.

In answer to a question by Mr MORIARTY, as to what had been the result of an application of the Colonial Treasurer to the Minister of Lands to stop the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia, which was apprehended from the late importation of a bull from Melbourne, Mr. COWPER denied that any such bull had been imported, and Mr. WEEKES that he had made any such application.

Mr. WEEKES laid upon the table a return of bank liabilities and assets, which was ordered to be printed.

The Fines' Charitable Application Bill and Municipalities Bill, were discharged from the paper. The Committee of Ways and Means, and Police Regulation Bill, were postponed to Wednesday week, and Thursday next, respectively.

Mr. COWPER moved the second reading of the Land Titles' Declaration Bill, explaining that it had, both in the present and a former Parliament, obtained the assent of the other branch of the Legislature, and was in a great degree an embodiment of Sir Hugh Cairns' Act.

Dr. LANG gave notice of certain amendments which he intended proposing in the bill.

Mr. HOLT hoped it would not be delayed a moment.

Mr. DICK moved the adjournment of the debate to that day week, which was opposed by Mr. COWPER and Mr. HOLT, supported by Mr. FORSTER, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. PIDDINGTON, and carried without division.

The Land Transfer and Registry Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. WEEKES moved the second reading of the Murray River Customs Amendment Bill. The hon. member dwelt upon the necessity of settling this difficult question by some sort of compromise, which this bill would enable the Government to effect, more especially as the Government of Victoria had shown a disposition to meet them in a conciliatory spirit.

Mr. ALLEN denied the competency of the House to pass such a bill, under the Constitution Act, and recommended the collection of the duties in question by a system of permits.

Mr. MORRIS and Mr. CUMMINGS spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. RUSDEN asked whether the Queensland Government were in the habit of seizing goods passing from New South Wales over the border.

Mr. WEEKES stated that seizures had been made in some cases of contraband, but not of free, goods.

Mr. RUSDEN expressed himself as favourable to the bill.

Mr. PIDDINGTON commented on the folly of which the Government had been guilty in sending Customs officers to the Murray to collect statistics, and to catch fish instead of collecting duties.

Mr. ALLEN asked the Speaker's opinion as to the competency of the House to pass this bill.

Mr. WISDOM pointed out that the question raised by Mr. Allen was one of law, not of order.

The SPEAKER took the same view with Mr. Wisdom, but gave his opinion against Mr. Allen.

Mr. WILSON would prefer that the Government should introduce a bill to abolish Customs, and establish direct taxation, but maintained that in dealing with existing duties they ought to insist upon their rights, regardless of consequences.

Dr. LANG, after expressing his approval of the abolition of Customs, thought that it would have been better if the Government, instead of bringing in this bill, could have brought the Victorian Government to terms.

Mr. DICKSON held that if the Government had acted with decision this bill would have been unnecessary. The settlers on the Murray should be made to pay their share of the cost of Government.

Mr. COWPER expatiated on the "discourteous" conduct of the Queensland Government, and the difficult nature of the question.

Mr. MORIARTY would support the bill, believing it unreasonable to expect the people on the Borders to send to Sydney for their goods when they could procure them more easily from Melbourne.

Mr. HAPER thought the bill would place the colony in a humiliating position.

Mr. DALGLEISH could not support the bill. What was there to induce the Melbourne Government to give up any portion of these duties for our benefit? The right of our own Government to collect them was undeniable.

Mr. REDMAN deprecated the spirit of antagonism between the colonies, and warned the House not to outrage the feelings of the settlers on the borders.

Mr. BUCHANAN warmly expressed his approbation of what the Queensland Government had done.

Mr. FORSTER denied that the people on the borders owed any allegiance to Sydney, and considered the Government right in not having adopted the same course as had been adopted by the Queensland Government. He should, however, oppose the bill.

Mr. HOLT would support the bill, though far from approving of it.

Mr. WEEKES explained that it was merely intended that the Melbourne Government should pay a certain sum to this colony in lieu of the duties.

Mr. SADLIER spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. HAY thought the bill a reasonable one, expressed himself strongly in disapproval of the course taken by the Government of Queensland, and begged the House to meet the question in a fair spirit.

Mr. MORRICE and Mr. DANGAR spoke in favour of the bill.

No division took place on the second reading, after which the bill passed through committee with a slight alteration, the third reading being fixed for Wednesday next.

The Bonded Sugar Houses and Distilleries Bill was postponed to Thursday next.

Mr. WEEKES moved the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill. The hon. gentleman stated that the bill was meant to remedy an error that had been committed in the last tariff, when, by making the duties on manufactured and leaf tobacco the same, the colonial manufacture had been destroyed.

Mr. HOSKINS criticised the bill as inconsistent with free trade, and not sufficiently comprehensive.

Mr. DALGLEISH and Mr. LUCAS supported the bill—the latter stating his intention to move amendments in committee.

Mr. ALLEN argued at great length in favour of protection.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would not admit the protective character of the bill, and would support it with a slight alteration, giving it earlier effect.

Mr. LOVE showed that this change would be of no use.

Mr. BUCHANAN supported the bill, insisting that the national debt of England must end in her "irretrievable and speedy ruin."

In committee the alteration suggested by Mr. PIDDINGTON having been made, Mr. TERRY moved the substitution of 1s. 6d. for 1s. as the duty on leaf tobacco. The amendment after much discussion was negatived without division.

The House resumed, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the Judicial and other Officers' Qualification Bill was transmitted to the Legislative Council, with certain alterations of the amendments of the latter. Several motions lapsed, and petitions were ordered to be printed.

The bill for amending the Richmond Bridge Company's Act was read a third time, passed, and forwarded to the Legislative Council.

The Amended Secret Bills of Sale Prevention Bill was discharged from the paper.

The House adjourned at five minutes to eleven p.m. to the usual hour next day.

THE form which representative Government is now assuming affords a new lesson to its admirers and opponents. Five years have been sufficient to destroy the opposition of principle, but it has another effect—that of establishing a Government which may be said to hold no opinions whatever. We have seen on questions not by any means theoretical or abstract, but entering into the present policy of the country, and embracing the expenditure of millions, the Ministry divided against itself, and separated opposite in a division. We have seen repeated divisions, which, according to all parliamentary usage, would be deemed equivalent to a notice to quit, treated by the Ministers as mere boyish escapades—as a kind of explosion of pent-up humour of the Assembly, to be followed by another interval of ministerial calm and an occasional display of ministerial helplessness. No Vizier ever treated with more contempt the opinions of his friends and his enemies, than the present Ministry has occasionally done.

We are bound to confess that we have often rather enjoyed than deprecated this manifestation of the inner mind. The House has deserved it, and the truth is never told with more accuracy or more effect than by those who have stimulated the very evil which awakens their scorn. According to the popular, as well as the theological notion, no accuser can deliver his reproaches with more power and aggravation than the arch-tempter of mankind. The House must be conscious of its meanness—of its slavery—of its utter impotence. This consciousness occasionally bursts forth in exclamations of wrath. "I won't bear it any longer," seems to be the struggling cry of conscious humiliation: but the House must bear it, for there is no remedy.

We, who have always professed a general distrust of the political principles of the present Ministry, cannot even advise its ejection from office. We are utterly unable to point out where a substitute is to be found; we are not prepared to prefer the politics of Mr. WILSON and Mr. HOSKINS to those of Mr. COWPER. We cannot see any reason to entrust the public works in the hands of Mr. LUCAS in preference to Mr. ARNOLD. We therefore are obliged to take the only consolation the case admits of—that the men who have brought about the present condition of the country—who have professed to be the leaders of democratic revolution, are now writhing under a sense of the helplessness it has produced. They have given themselves a master whose power, it is true, is not sustained by the sword, or by any great personal influence, but simply on the fact that there are no other half-dozen men who have character, position, influence, and authority, to supersede the half-dozen men who are now in possession of the country.

We sometimes receive bitter complaints because we do not join in a more active opposition. "Let us get rid of the present men," is the feeling, "and something will turn up." We do not believe that anything will turn up. Whenever we see out of the seventy-two members twenty who espouse an intelligent and moderate policy—one that will seek to restore to the permanent inhabitants of the country the actual control of its affairs, they may be assured beforehand of the steady and earnest support of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. But the policy of mere demolition, and without construction, we have always opposed, and must oppose it still. We opposed it when the leaders of that party were represented in the popular mind by Mr. COWPER, our opposition to that gentleman being founded upon a conviction that he was their ostensible leader without being a convert—that like the famous JOHN WILKES who excused himself from endorsing the opinions of his party by saying he was never a Wilkesite—so Mr. COWPER was never a Cowperite. He is now considered a recreant from his former flag. At all events the men that are likely to succeed him are more democratic than himself. What, therefore, will those gain by his displacement who abhorred his former professions because they advanced in a direction where his now leading opponents have outrun him?

Show us that Mr. HAY and men of his character are in a position to form a Ministry, and we shall hail the prospect with delight. But Mr. HAY's own appreciation of his political position discourages all such anticipations. He may well ask where is he to find supporters. The Ministry which he would displace would probably make a still further sacrifice to the idol of democracy in order to recover its priesthood. Is it from those who consider Mr. COWPER a Conservative in disguise? They would still be in opposition the moment the feeling of pique was conquered by their more permanent tendencies. We do not believe that Mr. HAY would shrink from the toil or responsibility of forming an administration could he sustain it with honour. But without professing to know his mind, we are convinced that he would rather remain where he is, giving his conscientious support whenever his views harmonise with the Ministers, and opposing them where there is an opposition of principle, than enter upon a task which would end in nothing but disappointment and confusion.

It is probable that many illusions have been dispersed since the last election, and that the present members of the House would find it difficult to resume their positions were a dissolution to take place. There is, however, so much apathy in the more intelligent classes—such despondency of any beneficial result, that we doubt if an appeal to the country would do much more than alter the nominal list of members. Probably half of them would lose their seats; but would the character of the House be substantially changed? Universal suffrage has placed the power absolutely in the hands of one class of the people, and whatever else they may do, probably the majority have resolved upon one thing—and that is, to confide representation to men who are socially and morally, as well as politically, a type of themselves.

Such being the case the party discussions of Parliament excite but little attention and interest. They end in nothing. They are likely to end in nothing, but the weariness of well meaning representatives, and the delay of the public business. We now approach, as heretofore, the close of the year without any provision for the expenses of its successor. We shall thus fall into the old error of spending money without legal authority, and utterly nullifying the first conditions of constitutional freedom. Our Constitution indeed has turned out to be a farce; our responsible government the domination of a Government without responsibiltiy, and our control over the the public expenditure a mere caprice which admits of neither rational enquiry nor well considered economy.

All this looks very dreary, doubtless; but is it not true? If we are to have no change upon an intelligible principle, why seek one at all?

JUDGING from the tenor of their last communication, our Emigration Agents in Great Britain do not seem to find their course altogether plain sailing. We promised them before they went a pretty sharp competition, and they seem now to be realising the fact more keenly than they had anticipated. They complain that in touting for emigrants for New South Wales they are undersold, or rather overbid, by the agents for other colonies, especially for Canada and Queensland. It is natural that, being themselves strongly attached to this particular colony, they should see its many advantages and its great resources in the clearest light, and that they should have gone home in the fullest confidence that they could impart their own sanguine and enthusiastic views to crowds of their fellow-countrymen. They had only to unroll any volume of colonial statistics, and show what a vast area there was for occupation, what immense resources, agricultural, pastoral, and mineral, remained undeveloped and almost untouched, and awaited only the intelligent industry of labourers and capitalists to yield large returns. It does not appear difficult, according to their account, to gather considerable and attentive audiences, who listen patiently while the agents expatiate on the capabilities of the country they have come to represent. But they have no monopoly of the public ear. Rival lecturers precede or follow them, and talk in equally glowing terms of the fertility of soil, of accessibility of minerals, and, what is still more, of cheap land. This last point seems the most tempting bait to hold out before the British public, and it is in this respect that Messrs. PARKES and DALLEY find their eloquence most at a discount. "Come our way" say the agents for Canada and Queensland, "and you shall have free grants of land." This same captivating phrase, "free grants," figures in their shipping advertisements, and heads the placards and pamphlets that are freely distributed. Practical colonists who have really settled on the land, and gone through all the process of clearing and stumping, of ploughing and sowing, of reaping and bringing to market, know exactly what the value of a grant of wild and distant land is, and, in the course of their labours, have had some romantic delusions sweated out of them. But the audiences in the country towns of England are not practical colonists. To them the acquisition of a freehold estate looms in the future like a distant Elysium—unattainable in their native land, and well worth crossing the ocean to obtain. The prospect of obtaining a freehold enters very powerfully into the inducements to emigration. It is not merely the chance of bettering one's circumstances that tempts to crossing the seas, but the hope that the result of the improved circumstances will be the ownership of a productive and profitable property. It is a natural longing, and in many cases it has been fully realised. In too many others, however, it has been cruelly disappointed. Those emigration agents who offer free grants of land promise, or seem to promise, a short cut to this much desired attainment of a freehold; and it is not much to be wondered at that their story sounds more captivating than the discourse of those who have to confess that no land is to be had without payment. The Queensland agent seems certainly to stand on vantage ground. In Canada the free grant is conditional on personal settlement, and the land to be obtained is mostly in remote localities. In Queensland the grant is in the form of land scrip, which can be turned into cash; so that if the emigrant on arrival does not think the prospects of cultivation quite so brilliant as they seemed to him on the other side of the Equator, or if other occupations that promise to be more immediately suitable open out before him, he can sell his land grant to some one who wants to buy land, or who is willing to speculate in the scrip. The land-scrip, in fact, will form a sort of paper currency, more or less depreciated according to the quantity of it at any time forced upon the market,—but always negociable at some discount.

Our agents do not recommend, in so many words, that they should be armed with the same attractions as Mr. JORDAN possesses, but of course the tendency of their communication leads that way. If they find that they cannot make any satisfactory headway because they cannot promise free grants of land, we may expect to find them becoming still more explicit on that point, and urging a change in the land law as necessary to make their mission effective. Meanwhile, what they principally stand in need of seems to be money. They must have the sinews of war to carry on the campaign effectively. Competition is always a costly business, and competition in bagging emigrants is no exception to the rule.

It is to be hoped that, in their laudable eagerness to secure for this colony a fair share of the emigration, the agents will carefully avoid committing themselves or the Government they represent to any exaggeration or over-colouring. Of course, lecturers, so long as they stick to what is absolutely true, are not responsible for the false impressions their hearers may carry away, and which impressions have been formed more from the painting of the imagination than from the cool deductions of a cautious judgment. But the lecturers are bound in honour not to lay traps for the unwary, or to intimate that individual prosperity is more easily attainable than is really the case. The natural tendency of lectures laudatory of the colony is, of course, to make the hearers believe that the road to fortune is much more open here than in the mother-country—indeed so plain as hardly to be missed except by those who stumble through their own fault. In the main, this is true. Capital reaps a larger profit, and labour wins a higher reward than in the Old World, yet not uniformly or constantly so. At the present moment there are both capitalists and labourers who are pretty much at a standstill—the one class looking timidly for investments, the other asking impatiently for work. This, it is true, is not a natural state of things, and ought not to exist; but it has been brought about by causes partly political and partly arising from the variable fortune of gold-digging. But it exists, and may seriously modify the expectations of many who have jumped at over-sanguine conclusions from the inviting array of facts and figures placed before them by the lecturers. The new comers, tempted out by the agents, whether they arrive in the capacity of small capitalists or of wage-seeking labourers, will find men of their own class in Sydney whose account of the state of affairs will a little damp their enthusiasm. We do not belong to the class of those who think the colony is over-populated, and who would warn off intending emigrants. We think the colony would be the better for the arrival of more capitalists and more labourers, and we think there is plenty of room for the energies of both classes. But it is not desirable that any number of people should be invited out to be disappointed; and the lecturers, to be fully faithful to their task, ought to give a reasonable intimation of the nature of the difficulties that will have to be contended with, and the variable fortunes to which colonists are liable.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEWCASTLE.

Monday, 9·40 p.m.

THE Elizabeth Seldon, schooner, from Sydney to Newcastle, ran ashore on Toole Beach, two miles south of Bungarys Norah, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, during the heavy southerly breeze, and has since become a total wreck. All hands were saved with difficulty. Mr. Hargraves sent a boat off to the Paterson steamer, asking assistance, when Captain Quaile immediately sent off the steamer's boat and brought back the master and crew of seven men, who have just arrived at Newcastle. They will return to Sydney by the Williams steamer to-night.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The Clarence arrived on Saturday.

The Northern parts of this colony have been visited with fine rain.

No additional reliable accounts respecting the Peak Downs gold-fields. A few men had gone there, but with what success is not known. It cannot be yet said that a workable gold-field has been discovered there.

Mr. T. Wills has contradicted the statement that the blacks were encouraged about the station. He also says the arms were all loaded and in his father's hut, but could not be used owing to the suddenness of the rush.

BRAIDWOOD.

Monday, 5 p.m.

Connell and Kingsley, the noted horse-stealers, were apprehended by chief constable Hogg, assisted by constables Gealan and Brennan, and not by Geslan, as stated in my last.

Business dull.

The District Court is over. Judge Callaghan and Mr. Nathan, clerk of the peace, left, en route for Cooma, this morning.

The escort leaves for Sydney this evening, with 891 ozs. 11 dwts. gold.

LACHLAN.

Friday, noon.

A rush to the Northern end of the lead. Gold struck fully two hundred yards from the last payable shaft. The population is stationary; many arriving, and others leaving, mostly for Lambing Flat,—the news from which place is favourable, large finds having been made in the first ground opened, of nuggets weighing 5, 7, and 14 ounces.

Commissioner M'Lean arrived here yesterday.

An accident occurred to the mail from Cowra, yesterday, in crossing the River Nanima. The single-tree broke, and the leading horses bolted. The pole-horses then became unmanageable and upset the coach in the very deep water. Fortunately only two or three passengers out of the sixteen were in the coach at the time. Several swags were lost. The mails, although saturated, arrived safely.

BURRANGONG.

Monday.

The escort to-day takes 2270 ounces. This amount has not been made up by any Lachlan gold. Our next escort will, I have no doubt, show a further increase.

The Main Creek is stated to be payable eight miles down. The new rush is going ahead rapidly, and is yielding in many instances 8 to 10 ounces to the tub. The reports from Wombat are very favourable; both Europeans and Chinese are doing well, and the population is increasing daily. More have returned during the past week from the Lachlan than in any previous week. It is unwise that so many of our police have been withdrawn since the reaction has set in, with the number of Chinese pouring in on all sides, who cannot be far short of 8000 at the least.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 5 p.m.

The election for the city took place to-day. 1430 votes were recorded. The result will be declared to-morrow.

Flour, £11 to £11 10s.; new wheat, 4s. 4d. to 4s 6d, in demand.

There are four candidates for the office of mayor. It is expected Mr. E. B. W. Gladfead will be successful.

TENTERFIELD ELECTION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW ENGLAND, December 5.—I send you the state of the poll in the electorate of Tenterfield at all the polling places with the exception of Maryland, which cannot be known here till to-morrow; but judging from the roll there cannot be more than 28 votes, which cannot possibly affect the position of the candidate who is now at the head of the poll. In all probability the most, if not all, the votes at Maryland will be in Mr. Robertson's favour.

	Robertson.	Burdekin.	Vivers.	Gordon.
Tenterfield	53	43	2	16
Glen Innes	11	35	6	45
Dundee	9	14	2	13
Ashford	—	—	1	20
Inverell	1	—	13	34
	74	92	24	128

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.

RIGHT WING v. LEFT WING.

THE rifle match between four representatives of each of the four companies composing the right wing of the Sydney battalion of Volunteer Rifles, and four representatives of each of the four companies composing the left wing, which has been on the *tapis* for some weeks, came off at the Military rifle butts, yesterday afternoon. The weather was beautifully fine, although the wind, which blew across the range from the north-east was rather strong, and necessitated considerable allowance being made for the deviation of the bullets, especially at the 500 and 600 yards ranges.

The representatives of either wing being equally sanguine as to the result, and a good deal of interest being taken in the match by Volunteers who were not engaged in it, a large number of persons were on the ground eagerly watching the result of the firing.

The appended list will be found to contain full particulars of the match—the number of shots fired, the names of the competitors, and the score made by each; the total number of points made by the representatives of each company, and the aggregate score made by each wing:—

RIGHT WING.

NO. I. COMPANY.	300.	500.	600.	Total.	
Private Jackson	0 0 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1	10	
Johnson	1 1 0 0 1	0 1 1 0 0	1 1 0 1 0	8	
Hunt	0 0 2 1 0	1 1 1 2 0	0 1 2 0 1	12	
Close	0 0 2 0 1	1 0 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 0	10	
				—	40

NO. II. COMPANY.					
Captain Windeyer	1 1 1 2 0	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0 1	14	
Sergeant Strong	1 0 0 1 0	1 1 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 1	9	
Private Nisbet	0 0 1 0 0	0 1 2 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	6	
Glaister	0 1 0 2 0	1 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 0	8	
				—	37

NO. III. COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Farrell	1 2 1 0 1	1 1 2 0 1	0 0 1 0 1	12	
Corporal Beaumont	1 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0 1	12	
Private Beaumont	1 1 1 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 1	8	
Whitley	1 0 1 2 1	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 1	9	
				—	41

NO. IV. COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Campbell	1 1 0 0 1	0 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 1	8	
Private Golden	0 1 0 1 0	1 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0	5	
Ormsby	1 1 1 1 2	0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0	9	
Heaney	0 0 1 0 1	1 0 1 1 1	1 1 1 0 0	9	
				—	31

Total score of Right Wing ... 149

LEFT WING.

NO. V. COMPANY.	300.	500.	600.	Total.	
Captain M'Lean	0 1 2 1 1	0 0 1 0 2	1 1 2 1 1	14	
Lieutenant Richards	0 1 0 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	2 0 0 0 0	10	
Sergeant Johnson	0 0 0 0 1	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 0	7	
Corporal Russell	1 1 2 0 1	1 1 0 1 1	0 1 0 1 1	12	
				—	43

NO. VI. COMPANY.					
Lieutenant Davey	0 0 2 1 1	1 1 1 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	8	
Sergeant Hales	0 1 0 1 2	2 1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 0	10	
Private Gell	0 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1	12	
Rayner	1 0 1 2 1	1 2 1 0 1	1 1 0 0 0	12	
				—	42

NO. VII., SOUTH SYDNEY.					
Sergeant Kemp	0 1 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 0	1 0 2 0 0	8	
Private Wilson	1 0 3 0 1	1 2 1 1 0	1 1 1 0 0	13	
Moore	1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1	0 1 1 1 0	8	
Edwards	2 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 1	9	
				—	38

NO. VIII., PADDINGTON AND SURRY HILLS.					
Private Brownlow	1 1 1 0 1	1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	15	
Wickham	2 1 1 1 0	2 1 0 1 2	0 0 0 1 1	13	
Bird	1 2 0 0 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0	13	
Kingston	1 0 0 1 1	1 0 1 2 2	2 1 0 2 0	14	
				—	55

Total score of the Left Wing ... 178

Thus beating the Right Wing by 29 points.

The best individual shooting was made by Mr. Brownlow, who scored fifteen points. The best company shooting was made by the four representatives of the Paddington Company, who scored fifty-five points; and next to them, in the order named below, the other Companies—No. 5, No. 6, No. 3, No. 1; No. 7 (South Sydney), and No. 2, No. 4 being the lowest of all.

It was suggested that another match between the Right and Left Wing should be shot—four men from each Company, excluding all those who shot in the match yesterday.

After the match a sweepstakes was shot for, and won by Mr. Brownlow, who made five points in three shots at 600 yards, Messrs. Campbell, Rayner, and Glaister, having made four points each in three shots at the same distance.

THE NOGOA TRAGEDY,

SLAUGHTER OF UPWARDS OF SIXTY OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS.

(From the Rockhampton Bulletin, November 30.)

WE have received the following letter, for publication, from Mr. P. F. M'Donald, being a report upon the proceedings of the party sent from this place under his guidance, to succour the survivors on Mr. Wills' station on the Nogoa, and to protect the property there. Though Mr. M'Donald used all haste in reaching Cullin-la-ringo, he was too late to be of more service than to leave men to assist in taking charge of the stock, and to inspire confidence (by no means a small consideration) in Mr. Wills and his men. He informs us that, owing to the kind and active exertions of Mr. Gregson and other settlers in the neighbourhood, the sheep have been recovered to within about 500, which, considering their large number, 10,000, and all the circumstances attending the sad affair, must be considered fortunate.

Yaamba, November 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—We have just returned from our expedition to the Nogoa, after an absence of twenty-eight days. We left Marlborough on the 29th of October, and arrived on the eastern part of Cullin-la-ringo on Thursday, the 4th November. On the following day we travelled south-west and came upon the tracks of sheep which we followed for a short distance till we came up to where about thirty had been slaughtered and roasted by the blacks; we then encamped in order to examine the ground more minutely, and about 300 yards distant we found some pieces of a tent which had been partly erected; we also found some articles of clothing, and three large bloodstained patches of grass, which marked where three victims had evidently fallen. Upon further examination, and about one and a quarter-miles in a north-easterly direction, we discovered where the main camp had been situated. The ground was strewn with broken boomerangs, nulla-nullas, and spears, and here too the blood-stained grass in several places indicated many sickening marks of savage atrocity. The bodies had been already buried close by, and a good deal of property lay scattered around, but otherwise the place seemed quite deserted. I have been informed by the survivors of Mr. Wills' party, that although the men never felt the necessity of carrying firearms for their protection, though requested by Mr. Wills to do so,—yet the poor women from their arrival on the station seemed each to entertain a presentiment that they would never leave it alive. One of them, when her brother was leaving the place a few days before the massacre, expressed herself in the following words:—"Come back quick, Jamie, this is such a wild looking place that I am afraid something will happen to us."

As our chief object was to lend assistance to the survivors of the party, we started early next morning, the 6th instant, and followed the tracks of the drays and the stock, which had retired from the station, till we found them encamped about fifteen miles distant on a part of the Rainsworth Station. Mr. Thomas Wills and his men were very much gratified at the kind sympathy evinced towards them by the people of Rockhampton; but he informed me that, owing to the prompt assistance rendered by Mr. Gregson and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, most of the sheep had been recovered, and that his men had very creditably expressed their willingness to remain with him. He was, however, still very much in want of men, and gladly availed himself of the services of two of my party, Mr. H. Low, a volunteer, and Mr. Cox. It is Mr. Wills' intention to return to the station, and put up improvements as soon as the sheep are shorn, and I think he expected to have them finished in a month from that time.

As it had been fully ascertained that the great portion of blacks implicated in the murders belonged to the Comet and Dawson Rivers, and had made off in that direction, we started on the morning of the 7th in search of them, but as they had so many days in advance of us and their foot-tracks were nearly everywhere obliterated by recent thunderstorms, our chances of finding them were very much diminished. We spent eight days searching the scrubs in the neighbourhood, but with little success. In one place we saw the tracks of a party of horsemen which I believe to be those of Lieutenant Cave's detachment.

I wish some of those misinformed gentlemen who think that the native police are of so little service had been there—if they had felt any sympathy for Cullin-la-ringo victims, they would have seen sufficient reason to entertain a different opinion, and I think their gratification would have compelled them to acknowledge their error. For my part I trust that the Government instead of decreasing the force, will endeavour to strengthen it. At present there are many owners of runs who will soon be compelled either to forfeit them by non-occupation, or stock them at some risk of life and property.

I did not meet Lieutenant Genitas, but I saw tracks about twenty-six miles south of Cullin-la-ringo, which I think must have been his.

In conclusion I may state, that owing to the liberal assistance which you afforded me on behalf of the Government, together with that of Messrs. Archer, Henning, Burdin, and Co., and other gentlemen who assisted me with horses,—the expenses of the expedition will not, I think, amount to more than twenty-five per cent. of the money subscribed. The balance can be returned to the subscribers in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions, when the horses and sundries have been sold.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
P. F. M'DONALD.

John Jardine, Esq., P.M., &c., &c., Rockhampton.

[We are informed that, on the 26th or 27th ultimo, the Native Police overtook the tribe of natives who committed the late outrage at Nogoa, and succeeded in driving them into a place from whence escape was impossible. They then shot down sixty or seventy, and they only ceased firing upon them when their ammunition was expended. One of the blacks who was shot, cried out, "Me no kill white fellow!" showing plainly they well comprehended the proceeding. Some firearms and other property in their possession were recovered.—ED. R. B.]

DEATH FROM BURNING.—An inquest on the body of the unfortunate young woman who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, died in the Infirmary, from the effects of injuries received by her clothes taking fire, was held in the Coroner's office, yesterday. It appeared that the deceased, who was named Jemima [illegible] Waller, and about twenty years of age, was the daughter of an auctioneer living at Pitt Town, and was a most respectable servant girl, in the employ of Mr. A. Thompson, wine and spirit merchant, of Pitt-street. On Saturday evening last she retired to her room at the usual hour, and nothing more was heard of her till about half-past one o'clock, when Mr. Thompson was awakened by hearing loud screams. On looking up-stairs he saw the dress of the deceased on fire, when he immediately got a blanket, wrapped it round her, and so extinguished the flames. She was burnt to a frightful extent, however, and there was very little hope of her recovery from the first. Dr. O'Brien was called, and dressed the wounds, then recommending the sufferer's removal to the Infirmary, which was accordingly done, and she expired about five hours after admission. It is believed that she sat on the bed making a new dress, part of which was found in the room, and that having fallen asleep, she bent over towards the lighted candle, which ignited her dress. The jury returned a verdict of "died from injuries accidentally received."

PHRENOLOGY AND MUSIC.—Mr. Hamilton gave, yesterday evening, at the Temperance Hall another of his entertainments, combining a lecture on phrenology with vocal illustrations of a popular character. The lecture consisted of some observations upon the phrenological organs which are developed in the manifestations of love, mirth, frolic, fun, fancy, and wit—being a repetition to a considerable extent of the staple of Mr. Hamilton's previous lecture. For the purpose, probably, rather of giving variety to the entertainment than of seriously affording any illustration of the science of phrenology, the lecturer introduced Mr. Tom Wilson, whose services he had engaged for the evening. This gentleman, who is a tolerably good vocalist, and who possesses in a fair degree the faculty of presenting the grotesque phases of Irish character, sang in the intervals between what were intended as the scientific portions of the entertainment, a succession of Irish songs, the ludicrous effect of which was heightened by his appearing in character and by an abundance of the droll gestures and grimaces appropriate to the complete representation of the Irish character. The lecturer's invitation to the public to "listen to Mr. Hamilton and to laugh with Tom Wilson" was literally complied with, the songs and antics of the vocalist being received with vociferous laughter. The entertainment was also successful in a more important respect, as the audience completely filled the hall.

SYDNEY LIGHT HORSE (HUSSARS).—We are informed that the Colonial Secretary has consented to Sergeant-major Barton, drill instructor of the troop, holding the rank of acting-adjutant to the Sydney Light Horse from yesterday, 9th December.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Willowtree Inn, Liverpool-street, yesterday, on the body of an infant named William John Hayes, aged nine weeks. It appeared from the evidence that the infant was put to bed on the afternoon of Saturday last, and when its mother went to look at it in the evening she found it dead. Dr. Aaron examined the body of the child, and was of opinion that death was caused by suffocation, having turned over on its face in bed when, probably, seized with convulsions. Verdict—Died from suffocation, having turned over on its mouth in bed on Saturday evening last.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.—Messrs. Joseph Cook and Co. have just issued their "Churchman's Australian Almanac for 1862." It is very neatly printed on a small sheet, with red letter headings, and is illustrated with a well engraved picture of St. Phillip's Church, Sydney. The information contained in the calendar is very complete, giving not only the Sundays and holydays, but also the morning and evening lessons for every day in the year, and a variety of dates of events of importance to Churchmen in the colony. The other ecclesiastical information will be found of considerable value, presenting as it does, lists of the Archbishops and Bishops in Great Britain and the colonies, and of the clergy in this colony, and also particulars relating to the principal colonial episcopal institutions. In addition to these the names of the chief officers of the Government are given, and also of the members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and some information respecting the Banks and the Post Office, concluding with a gardener's calendar. A few errors occur in the almanac—such as dating the death of Captain Cook, 1799, (eleven years after the foundation of the colony), and omitting, both from the Government Officers, and also from the Assembly, the name of Mr. C. Cowper, junior,—but these are mostly of a typographical character, and will not operate to affect the value or reliableness of the general information.

THE JURY LISTS.—The revision of the Jury Lists for the year 1862 was proceeded with yesterday, by the Justices of Petty Sessions as far as the letter F, and will be resumed this day (Tuesday) at twelve.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Elizabeth Imber, aged fifty-one years, wife of a wood turner, residing in Kent-street, expired very suddenly on Friday evening last, after having suffered for four years from palpitation of the heart. It appears that on the evening in question she did not feel well, and consequently lay down on a sofa, one of her children being in the room reading. After lying awhile she was suddenly seized in a fit, and fell on the floor, when the child called in some neighbours, who lifted her up just in time to see her breathe her last. An inquest on her body was held by the City Coroner, and a verdict of "died from natural causes" returned.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—A commencement was made yesterday towards the erection of the new wing for the Australian Museum, on the site between the old building and the Grammar School. The present works, which have been contracted for by Messrs. Loveridge, for a little less than £10,000, will only extend to the erection of half of the proposed wing.

CRICKET.—All England and Intercolonial Matches.—The Match Committee have selected the following to take part in a match this afternoon, in the Outer Domain:—In-side: Kinloch, Ward, Thompson, Newcombe, Park, Sadler, Howell, Deane, Aylward, Macnish, and Mills; 12th, Myrtle. Out-side: Dent, Hodgett, Muddle, Moore, Rowley, Kettle, Curtis, Harpur, Coulter, Fowler, O. Lewis, and Gorman as 12th. Play to commence at a quarter past four sharp.

TEA MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—Pitt-street Congregational Sabbath School Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society holds its annual tea meeting in the schoolroom at half-past six o'clock. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson will preside.—The annual tea meeting of the Congregational Sabbath School, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, will be held to-night. Tea on the table at half-past six o'clock. Several ministers and friends of various denominations are expected to address the meeting.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Band of the XII.th Regiment will perform the following selection of music (weather permitting), at half-past three o'clock, p.m. Conductor, G. D. Callen. Programme: Overture, "Lurline," Wallace; selection, "Robin Hood," Macfarren; waltz, "Kathleen Mavourneen," D'Albert; selection, "Zampa," Herold; quadrille, "Campbell Minstrels," D'Albert; galop, "M. S.," Callen. God save the Queen.

BILLABONG, DECEMBER 4.—The diggers are passing in hundreds from Victoria to the Lachlan. We have had very heavy rains for this time of the year. The Billabong is rising rapidly. What will yet be the scourge of the country,—pleuro-pneumonia,—has not yet appeared in this central Billabong.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO. have altered the hour of the sale of palings, shingles, &c., ex Venture, from Hobart Town, (to suit the convenience of the timber trade), from three o'clock to two o'clock sharp, this afternoon.—ADV.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, BY W. DEAN AND CO.—We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale, this day, viz., at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, damaged three-bushel bags, 77 packages new and seasonable drapery, slops, &c.; and at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 2 o'clock, the entire shipment of American timber, ex Buena Vista. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

NEW CHRISTMAS FRUITS, just landed, consisting of
Chesme and new Eleme raisins
Muscatel and sultana ditto
Currants, French plums, figs
Jordan and shell almonds
New Barcelona nuts, cinnamon
Ground spices, China preserves
Lemon and citron peel.
JOHN HUGHES, George and Market streets.

JORDAN ALMONDS, a new parcel of 50 boxes, for SALE. JOHN HUGHES, George and Market sts.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE, 55 cases, ex Star of Peace, in splendid order. JOHN HUGHES.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, 15 cases, for SALE, by JOHN HUGHES.

FAMILY TABLE MANGLES, £5 5s. each. LEA and SON, manufacturers, 70, York-street.

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24 KNIVES or FORKS CLEANED in five minutes, with LEA'S machines, 21s. each. 70, York-street

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COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, selling below market price, at Shoobert's Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, COALS.—J. SHOOBERT has REMOVED to the Albion Wharf, Sussex-st., opposite Market-st.

FIREWOOD—About two hundred Loads, thoroughly dry, to be SOLD, cheap, and delivered where it lays, on ground adjoining the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, where apply; or to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

MANURE.—400 Loads of good slaughterhouse manure can be delivered any where on the Parramatta River. Apply E. J. B., Lime-street Wharf.

KANGAROO DOGS.—Four couples of very fine dogs for SALE. Apply C. MARTYN, Pitt-street.

A CHILD'S PONY for SALE, price £6. ROBERT KING, coal merchant, Circular Quay.

CLEARING-OUT cheap lot Harness and Pack Saddles, opposite Howitt and Sons, Pitt-street South.

HORSE, Springcart, and Harness, for SALE, cheap. C. KERBY, stationer, Newtown.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.—For SALE, Nine Acres, parish of Willoughby, adjoining Sugar Loaf Bay. Apply F. MADER, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays
Trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Park Phaeton.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Peter O'Connor to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A neat park phaeton, in excellent order.

Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Johnstone to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of colts and fillies, just arrived in good order; some broken to saddle and harness, and the remainder unbroken.

Horses, just arrived from the country.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 good, young, sound horses, in good order, well broken-in, just arrived from the country
Spring-carts, dogcarts, sociables, drays, American waggons, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell, at his Veterinary Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 excellent saddle horses
2 gig or dogcart horses
10 for various uses.

N.B.—Horses shod on the most approved principles, and on reasonable terms.

White's Lachlan Horses.
Camperdown Sale Yards.

TUESDAY.

BURT and CO. have received instructions from Mr. James White, Burrangong, to sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, Camperdown, THIS DAY, December 10th, at 2 o'clock,
30 well bred active colts, quite equal to those sold on Friday, amongst them are several pairs of match horses.

Blood Stock.

BURT and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, December 16th,
The following exceedingly choice lot of brood mares and young stock.

The brood mares were selected by their present owner regardless of expense, and it will be seen by the annexed particulars that they have always been put to the best and most fashionable sires in the colony. The colts and fillies show a great deal of quality, combined with size and substance. This is an opportunity that seldom occurs of picking up really first-class brood mares, and although the stud about to be submitted to public competition is but small, it is, perhaps, second to none in the colony.

1. Heather Bell, a bay mare, 4 years old, got by Waverley, her dam Cressida, own sister to Cassandra; stinted to Cossack
2. Jewess, bay mare, by Lawson's Emigrant, her dam Persiana (imported), by Colonel, out of a Reveller mare; stinted to Protector
3. Varna, bay mare, by Lawson's Emigrant, her dam Young Lady Emily, by Whisker (imported), out of Lady Emily (imported); stinted to Lord of the Hills (imported)
4. Brunetta, brown mare, bred by Messrs. Macarthur, got by Priam, her dam Brunetta, by Emigrant (imported), out of a Washington mare; Priam by Tros, out of Medora by Satellite; foal at foot by Liverpool, and stinted to Marske.
5. Bay mare got by Gratis; foal at foot by Liverpool and stinted to Marske.
6. Portia, by Doctor (imported), out of one of Wm. Hayes' Gratis mares (see Stud Book) foal at foot by Liverpool.
7. Maori, bay colt, 2 years old, by Magus, out of Varna.
8. Boddice, by Whalebone, out of Jewess.
9. Chesnut colt, 3 years old, by Warwick, out of Brunetta.
10. Bay colt, Premier, 4 years old by Warwick, out of Portia; engaged in the second Biennial, and all his engagements paid up. Broken in.
11. Brown colt, 3 years old, by Chatterbox, out of the Gratis Mare.
12. Brown colt, 2 years old, by Magus, out of Portia.
13. Brown filly, 4 years old, by Warwick, out of Brunetta. Broken to saddle.

Marske, got by Vagabond, out of Cutty Sark, Liverpool by Cossack, his dam, by St. John.

On the Premises, 114, Palmer-street.

On TUESDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 114, Palmer-street, one door from William-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., comprising—
Tables, chairs, sofas, chimney-glasses
Paintings and engravings
Chiffonier, book-cases
Iron bedsteads, bedding
Chest drawers, washstands
Toilet services, toilet glass; and
A quantity of kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Builders and others.
Building Materials
Household Furniture, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of the late Mr. O'Shaughnessy, builder, Derwent-street (three doors from Elizabeth-street), nearly opposite the Railway Station, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock of building materials, comprising
Crab winch, ropes, and pulleys
Wheel and hand barrows
25 barrels cement
Scaffolding poles, sand screens
Lot scaffolding planks, 16 to 36 feet long
Trucks, blocks, screws
About 2000 yards rope, nearly new. Also,
The household furniture, comprising
Chiffonieres, sofas, tables, chairs
4 elegant clocks, in shades; engravings
Loo table, chest drawers, bookcase, and sundries,

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Charles Aaron, pawnbroker, Kent-street, to sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, as advertised in full, comprising clothing of every description, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, rings, guns, ornaments, and sundries
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Australian Pawn Office.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 59, Parramatta-street, according to specific dates, viz.,
1861.
June—1st, Silver watch, 2 coats, 1 vest; 3rd, dress and shirt; 8th, 2 rings and brooch, silk dress; 12th, satin dress, visite, and scarf; 13th, glazier's diamond; 18th, coat, 2 vests, and handkerchief; 20th, black satin dress, crape shawl; 21st, coat and trousers; 22nd, ring; 24th, cloth cloak and coat, silk dress; 25th silver lever watch and gold guard.
July—1st, 2 dresses; 3rd, pair cord trousers; 5th, 2 remnants cloth; 10th, gold lever watch 1122, and 4846; 11th, 12 shawls and box gloves; 13th, cloth cloak, 2 rings, 3 brooches, gold geneva watch and guard 4989; 16th, 2 rings and brooch, silver watch and gold albert, child's cloak, and counterpane; 16th, silk dress; 22nd, 7 yards black silk velvet, silver hunting geneva watch; 23rd, 3 linen coats and petticoat; 24th, tweed coat.
August—1st, 'plane, saw, adze, and 5 pieces tools, 4 white shirts; 2nd, silver watch and ring 4825; 3rd, pair plaid trousers, 4 white shirts, 2 dresses, and 5 pieces, 2 pairs boots and shoes; 6th, 2 brooches; 7th writing-desk; 8th, remnant cloth; 12th, 3 rings, 4 seals and charms, silver lever watch, and gold albert; 13th, shawl, mantle, scarf, and gold key, 2 flannel petticoats, and 4 bedgowns; 14th, silk dress and shawl; 20th, pair trousers, 6 silk handkerchiefs, and silver hunting lever watch and guard; 21st, digger's ring; 23rd, coat, velvet mantle; 24th, gilt geneva watch and gold albert 33,301; 27th, 4 white shirts; 31st, cloth mantle shawl and a visite, Paisley shawl.
Also, a number of pledges of five shillings and under.

Wine and Spirits, Beers, &c.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, December 13th.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by public auction at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Several parcels of the above, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

Lease of Tollbar.
Mudbank and Cook's River Road.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.
At the Gate.

PAYTEN and DAY have received instructions from the trustees to sell,
The lease for one year, commencing 1st January, 1862, of the above tollbar, situate just beyond Chippendale, on the Botany Road; together with a two-roomed house, yard, offices, &c.
Terms and conditions at sale.

Great Auction Sale of American Merchandise.
*** To be continued every day until the whole is disposed of

By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
Auction Sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th December, 1861.
To commence punctually at half-past 10 o'clock.

The principal portion of the Cargo of the Buena Vista, just arrived from New York.

Highly important
To Furnishing and General Ironmongers
To Shippers
To Watch and Clock Makers
To Ship Chandlers and Ship Owners
To Timber Merchants and Boat Builders
To Oilmen and Lamp Manufacturers
And the trade generally.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

*** The Auctioneer, in calling the attention of purchasers to this very important sale of American goods, would remind them that the whole are of the best and finest description. Intending buyers will find this an excellent opportunity of replenishing their present stocks.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to submit for public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th of December, 1861, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The principal portion of the cargo of the Buena Vista, viz.—

CHAIRS,
the newest and most elegant designs.
222 packages Walter Heywood and Co.'s chairs, assorted.

At 11 o'clock,
CLOCKS
of superior workmanship and finish.
69 cases, comprising eight-day strike, gold black and pearl, bronze, levers; one-day levers, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.
25 packages, comprising an elegant assortment, viz.—
Plain side hang 1, 2, 3, 4 light or-molu chandeliers
2, 3, and 4 light E. B. and or-molu chandeliers
Bronze solar carcel lamps, B. B. and A. B.
Shade holders, shade clasps, wicks
Saloon chandeliers corn B. B. and melon shades
Two and three light ditto ditto ditto
E. B. and arm bracket lamps, B. B. and A. B.
Orm hanging lamp complete, and bell
E. B. and orm ditto ditto
Round and cut globe kerosene shades
Plain, turban, melon, crimpt ditto
Paper shades, veins, oak leaf, pastoral, in gold
Little girl, in gold medallion
Venice, American veins, flower wreath, &c.
E. B. and O. pint, green, opal, flint, and blue cut double fine and gilt lamps, B. B.
Ditto cut topas, one fount gilt, ditto

SUNDRIES,
30 dozen Pratt's superior axes, handled
4 Geddes harrows
50 dozen three-hooped pails
8 cases brooms
900 ash oars, 7 to 18 feet
20 barrels tar
20 ditto pitch
3 casks patent roller blocks, from 5 inch to 12 inch, single and double
6 cases Tucker's patent brace and bits
5 boring machines
6 cases adze edge hammers
3 casks saws
2 cases Wilkinson's sheepshears
1 case scissors
150 kegs American nails.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Worcestershire Sauce.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Josephine, Jacobs, master, from London,
More or less damaged,
SAJ over S in diamond,
5 cases Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire sauce, each 2 dozen pints
5 cases ditto ditto, each 4 dozen half-pints.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), December 11th, 1861.

At 12 o'clock prompt.
Byass' Bottled Beer.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, 1861, at 12 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
More or less damaged,
Ex Josephine, Jacobs, master, from London,
WL in diamond—
26 casks Byass' ale, each 4 dozen quarts
58 ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto ditto
16 ditto ditto ale, ditto 6 ditto pints
17 ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash before delivery.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, December 11th, 1861.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
To Grocers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of groceries, viz.,
Bottled fruits, assorted sauces
Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins, ling fish
Candied peels, Sultana raisins
Dried apples, ½-pint capers
Quart table vinegar, table salt
White pepper, almonds, arrowroot
Sago, chutney, ball blue, curry paste
Salad oils, ½-pint, pint, and quarts
Patent black lead, jams, tomato sauce, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Starch.
To Grocers
To Buyers for the Interior
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
400 boxes Colman's starch, each 56 lbs.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Candles, &c.

To Grocers, Buyers for the interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Naomi,
SG in diamond, I at side,
1 case, containing 200, quarter-tins sardines
SG in diamond, N at side,
2 cases, each containing 4 = 8 dozen, half-pint salad oil
SG in diamond, C at side,
13 boxes, each 25 lbs., = 325 lbs., Hale's sperm candles
SG in diamond, D at side,
17 boxes, each 25 lbs., = 425 lbs., Price's Belmont candles
SG in diamond, G at side,
14 boxes, each 56 lbs., = 784 lbs., starch
SG in diamond, H at side,
2 cases, each 56 lbs., = 112 lbs., thumb blue
SG in diamond, P 1-6 at side,
6 cases bacon, weighing 1062 lbs.
Ex Daphne,
SG in diamond, L at side,
30 boxes, each 25 lbs., = 750 lbs., E. B. Howard and Co.'s patent stearine candles.
Terms, cash.

☞ Choice Teas,
Ex Psyche.

24 Chests Finest Congou
230 Half-chests ditto ditto
47 ditto ditto, Souchong.

Ex Norna,
212 Chests Fine Congous
267 Boxes ditto ditto.

Ex Velox,
(Duplicate of the Conflict cargo to Melbourne, which has been much sought after.)
300 Chests Fine Congous
400 Half-chests ditto.
Without Reserve.

*** None of the teas of these shipments will be offered at auction again this year.

To Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1861, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of tea, viz.,
Ex Psyche,
W in diamond over H,
38 half-chests finest souchong, 42 lbs.
W in diamond over E,
9 ditto ditto ditto, 42 lbs.
W in diamond WT under,
17 chests ditto ditto, 97 lbs.
H in diamond ⅌ 118 under,
7 ditto ditto congou, 98 lbs.
J in diamond,
230 half-chests ditto ditto, 43 lbs.
Ex Norna,
⅌ 66—212 chests fine congou, 84 lbs.
8—193 boxes ditto, 14 lbs.
9— 74 ditto ditto, 9 lbs.
Ex Velox,
Duplicate of the Conflict's cargo to Melbourne, which has been much sought after.
M & Co. in diamond,
Nos. 5-6—100 chests fine congou, 84 lbs.
30-32—200 half-chests ditto, 42 lbs.
D in square.
1-3—200 chests ditto, 84 lbs.
5-6—200 half-chests ditto, 40 lbs.
Samples can be had at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

☞ First Important Auction Sale of J. Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes this season.
*** All choice Summer Goods.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.
Just landed ex Star of Peace.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
119 packages of first-class boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturers Messrs. J. Davies and Sons, London, comprising
Gents' best light calf wellington boots
Ditto ditto prince ditto
Ditto patent calf wellington ditto
Ditto kid top E.S. calf golosbed
Ditto ditto ditto enamel golosbed
Ditto cloth boots, E.S., patent toes and wings
Ditto calf oxonian shoes, E. sides, bevel edges
Ditto patent calf shoes, E. sides
Ditto enamel oxonian shoes, E.S.
Ditto calf bluchers, H.B., pegged
Men's army ditto, H.B., pegged
Ditto calf ditto, bradded
Youths' calf prince boots, 1 to 5
Boys' ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Youths' calf blucher boots, 1 to 5
Boys' ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Ladies' best coloured cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ditto black cashmere boots, E.S., patent wings, M.H.
Ditto kid boots, E.S., pumps, M.H.
Ditto ditto, E.S., plain and patent fronts, pumps
Excellent assortment of women's, girls', and children's goods; also Margate, Brussels, &c., slippers

☞ The auctioneer ventures to request the specially careful attention of the trade to the above parcel of boots, &c. The shipment has been prepared with the greatest care, more especially as regards the assortment of sizes in each package, and the goods will be found to be most suitable and seasonable, and in every way calculated to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by their makers.
Terms at sale.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, at 10 o'clock,
On account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy,
The undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from H. M. ships
Biscuit dust, cook's skimmings, casks
Bread bags, ropes, blocks, flags, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

The British Brig GERTRUDE.
For Sale by Auction, December 12th.
To close a Partnership.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the owners, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th December, at 11 o'clock,
The British-built brig GERTRUDE, 116 tons register, carrying 150 tons, lately arrived from the South Sea Islands, and just discharged her cargo of Island produce at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, where she now lies for inspection, having only five or six tons of ballast in her hold.

The vessel is in good order, and well found in chains, anchors, sails, rigging, and everything necessary for a voyage, provisions excepted. Sails with twenty-five tons of ballast. The vendors are desirous that intending purchasers should examine the vessel prior to the day of sale. The commander on board will gladly show the vessel to all inquirers.

The Gertrude was built expressly for the seal fishery in Davis's Straits, and is consequently of extraordinary strength, admirably adapted for the coal or timber trades; answers well for cattle; an easy sea boat, and sails well.

An inventory of her stores will be on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

The Glenryde Estate, Kissing Point.
Only ten minutes' walk from the Steamers Wharf.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, Major Darvall, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th of December next, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
The well-known and valuable homestead and orchard, known as Glenryde, comprising 28 acres, situated between Gladesville and the English Church at Ryde, Kissing Point, and adjoining to the Roman Catholic Church in that district. The orchard contains 650 orange trees, with a great variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and other fruits, and vines.
The buildings are chiefly of brick on stone foundations, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a large family, with every kind of out-buildings necessary for a large establishment.
Adjoining Glenryde are thirteen acres of fine land, having a frontage to the main road leading to Morrison's Bay, at the rear of the property of Charles Blaxland, Esq. (the celebrated Kissing Point).
This block of land is known as the Nursery Orchard, containing about 700 orange trees, and a variety of pears, apples, peaches, plums, and apricots of the choicest kinds, and now either in full bearing or approaching to it. This land has been cultivated and drained at a very considerable cost. There is a gardener's house on the property.
The third lot will comprise eight acres of land having two small Cottages on it, fronting the Bedlam Road, a little below the Catholic Church.
This land was intended to be planted with fruit trees, is fenced in, and so far got ready that the whole may be planted next winter.
A plan now on view at the Rooms.

Damaged Moleskins.

TUESDAY, December 10.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY,
☞ For, on, and account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woolloomooloo, from London.
WE over S in diamond,
195—Case containing
12 pieces millers' moleskin, slightly
Case tin lined.
199—Case containing
12 pieces millers' moleskin, slightly
Case tin lined.
204—Case containing
12 pieces millers' moleskin, slightly
Case tin lined.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen
To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Outfitters and others.

THIS DAY, December 10th.

☞ First-class Shipment of Clothing, Shirts, Ties, Braces, &c., &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
54 packages of new goods, just landed, ex Daphne, comprising
Gents' german cloth sac coats
Ditto nepaul ditto ditto
Ditto piedmontese ditto
Ditto black lustre ditto
Ditto cream circassian ditto
Ditto angola and tweed ditto
Ditto black genevese ditto
Ditto saxony tweed suits
Fine bleached drill trousers
Ditto unbleached ditto ditto
Ditto saxony tweed ditto
Ditto black doeskin ditto
Stout millers' moles ditto
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Ditto leamington ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Gents' fine cloth and fancy vests
Ditto rich moire ditto
Ditto white satin ditto, edged gold
Gents' fine crimson saxony shirts
Ditto saxony flannel ditto
Ditto fine white linen, fitted
Ditto swiss printed fronts
Fancy regatta shirts, W. and B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Cricketers' and bronze belts
Regent and eton ties and collars.

☞ The auctioneer can confidently recommend the attendance of the trade and general buyers to this extensive and unreserved sale of new goods. Every line is for bona fide sale, and comprise the largest assortment of new goods offered for some months past.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Stout Grey Sheetings
Stout Grey Domestics
Super White Blankets
Medium Ditto Ditto
Stout Cotton Ticks.

THIS DAY, December 10th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
☞ For and on account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
Ex Daphne, Spence, master, from London.
TC.—⅌1—1 bale containing 25 pieces 36-inch stout grey sheeting, 2098 yards, much damaged
Tarpaulin and double canvas
2—1 ditto ditto 25 pieces 36-inch stout grey sheeting, 2003½ yards, much damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
6—1 ditto ditto 25 pieces 33-inch stout grey sheeting, 1901½ yards, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
8—1 ditto ditto 25 pieces 33-inch stout grey sheeting, 1868 yards, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
9—1 ditto ditto 25 pieces 33-inch stout grey sheeting, 1864 yards, much damaged
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
11—1 ditto ditto 50 pairs 9-4 white blankets, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
12—1 ditto ditto 50 pairs 9-4 white blankets, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
15—1 ditto ditto 40 pairs 9-4 medium white blankets, slightly
Tarpaulings, double canvas, &c.
40—1 ditto ditto 24 ends cotton tick, 1395½ yards, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
60—1 ditto ditto 26 pieces 33-inch grey stouts, 2310 yards, slightly
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
61—1 ditto ditto 26 pieces 72-inch grey stouts, 1404½ yards, slightly
Tarpauling, double canvas, &c.
M over A in diamond.
32—20 pieces 72-inch grey stouts, 1057½ yards, slightly damaged
Tarpaulin, double canvas, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Importers
To Storekeepers and others.

83 Packages New Choice Goods, Just Landed.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, December 10th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
9-8 hungarian prints
9-8 light fancy grounds
9-8 black and white prints
4-4 carlston ginghams
Heavy 36-inch white shirtings
Fine make Horrockses
72-inch heavy croydon sheetings
Fine drab and sky alpacas
Fine black alpacas
Rich broche challis
Spotted and check ditto
Flounced lustre dresses
Pompadour ditto
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto ditto
Women's fine white hose
Men's heavy brown half-hose
Ditto fancy striped hose
Girls' fine white cotton hose
Children's socks, 2 to 10
Men's brown cotton vests
Ditto fine merino ditto
Heavy marsala quilts
Coloured counterpanes
Women's and girls' brown straw hats
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Ladies' underclothing, assorted
Ditto morning wrappers
Ditto rich glace mantles
Girls' and maids' ditto ditto
Fine white coutille stays
Drab and grey satteen ditto
Rich oriental lutes
Fancy broche ribbons
Rich black moire
Ladies' chenille head dresses
Silk parachutes and sunshades
Rich twill Brussels handkerchiefs
Tom thumb and eglinton ties
Men's fine white shirts, W. and B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Rich black lustre coats
Cream alpaca sac ditto
Drab Leamington cord trousers
Stout self mole trousers
Fancy tweed suits
Light angola trousers
Tussa silk sac coats
Fine black doe coats
Ditto ditto trousers
Fancy tweed and doe vests
Boys' and youths' shepherd plaid trousers
Braces, belts, ties, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Boilermakers
To Millwrights
To Engineers.

☞ Best Staffordshire Boiler Plates.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from Messrs. L. and S. Spyer to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, on THURSDAY, 12th December, at 3 o'clock precisely,
Ten tons best Staffordshire boiler plates.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

FRIDAY, 13th December.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
87 trunks new goods.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Ladies' Mohair Mantles
White Shot Muslin Jackets
Lawn and Marsala ditto.

☞ Just Landed, ex Daphne.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4 cases new style mantles.
Terms at sale.

Fine Panama Hats, Dressed.
Fine Cabbage-tree ditto, ditto.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 10th,
4 cases extra fine panama hats, dressed and trimmed
4 cases fine cabbage-tree hats.
Terms, liberal at sale.

To Woollen Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Tailors and others.

West of England Doeskins
Bedford Cords
Angola and Saxony Tweeds
Leamington Cords
Pure White Moles and Cantoons
Millers' and Drab Moleskins
White Cotton and Genoa Cord
Ditto thickset ditto.

TUESDAY, December 10th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
(12) twelve cases of the above goods,
Comprising a most splendid assortment, just landed, ex Naomi.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND, LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

THAT MAGNIFICENT STATION
RIO.
Comprising Seven blocks of country, together with about
16,000 SHEEP.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from PETER M'INTOSH, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 11th February, 1862,
That very beautiful station
RIO,
comprising seven blocks of country, viz.,

RIO	OLINDA
BAHIA	MONTE VIDEO
BAHIA BACK	OLINDA BACK

and CHIOS,
With the Rio Runs will be sold about
16,000 more or less SHEEP.
WARRANTED NEVER DISEASED.
☞ Full particulars of this property appeared in the Saturday's issue of this paper.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
VICTORIA DOWNS.

That magnificent Pastoral Property,
THE TALAVERA RUNS,
Together with
20,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.
TERMS.—One-fourth cash deposit; residue liberal credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th January, 1862,
That first-class pastoral property,
THE TALAVERA RUNS,
with 20,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a choice well-bred herd, of which it is estimated there are at least 4000 HEAD OF CATTLE ready for immediate removal.
*** About twenty-nine stock horses, dray, team, and stores for nearly a year's supply, all given in.
☞ Full particulars of this property are published in the Saturday's issue of this paper.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.
That very valuable pastoral property, known as
WERANGA,
Comprising ten large blocks of country, situate on the Moonie and Weir Rivers; and with which will be sold about
42,000 SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER DISEASED.

TERMS—One fourth cash; residue by approved bills, at one, two, and three years, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th January, 1862,
That first-class sheep property, WERANGA, with
42,000 (more or less) SHEEP.
*** About 50 horses, a few head of cattle, drays, teams, stores, supplies, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Full particulars of this property appear in the Saturday's issue of the HERALD.

TOOLOOM STATION,
WITH 4000 CATTLE,
situate on Pinnacle Creek, one of the heads of the Clarence River, in the Clarence district, and distant about
45 MILES FROM WARWICK
100 MILES FROM IPSWICH, and
100 MILES FROM GRAFTON.

TERMS: One third cash; the remainder by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, from day of sale, with bank discount, and secured on the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th January, 1862,
That very choice cattle property,
THE TOOLOOM STATION,
situate on Pinnacle Creek, in the Clarence district.
☞ Full particulars of this property are published in the Saturday's issue of this paper.

14,000 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.
Terms—One-third cash, the residue at six and twelve months.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 7th January,
14,000 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP, deliverable at Tenterfield.
☞ Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.
That well-known first-class sheep run,
GOOMBURRA.
Together with about 26,000 SHEEP and 800 CATTLE.
DISTANT ABOUT 12 MILES FROM WARWICK.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; residue by approved bills, at 1, 2, and 3 years, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1862,
That magnificent sheep property GOOMBURRA. Goomburra is well-known as A FIRST-CLASS DARLING DOWNS RUN, and is adjacent to Canning Downs, Clifton, Talgai, Pilton, Glengallan, and other of the CHOICEST SHEEP WALKS IN AUSTRALIA. It therefore needs no comment.
The IMPROVEMENTS are as follows:—
A family residence with extensive vineyard and garden attached, the grounds of which are trenched and terraced.
A large wool shed with wool room attached, and very superior lever press.
Extensive stores and storekeepers quarters.
Bachelor's quarters.
Men's huts, blacksmiths' shop, and extensive stabling.
Two cultivation paddocks under oats and lucerne.
Three very extensive grazing paddocks through which the Goomburra Creek runs, affording a never failing supply of the purest water.
The principal improvements at the head station are on purchased land. There are also other blocks of freehold, all of which the purchaser at the forthcoming sale can take at cost price.
With GOOMBURRA will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

EWES.—5 years and upwards	4700	more or less	
4 year	1250	ditto	
1, 2, and 3 years	7000	ditto	
			12,950
WEANERS.—Mixed of last spring,		more or less	5000
WETHERS.—1, 2, and 3 years		ditto	7600
RAMS		ditto	500
Total (more or less)			26,050

The sheep are fine woolled, originally from the flocks of the Australian Agricultural Company.

CATTLE.
800 HEAD (more or less), a CHOICE HERD.
The cattle are the original herd left by the Messrs. P. and W. Leslie, with their increase, and they are quiet and well bred.
*** Horses, working teams, and drays, stores, tools, and implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The Goomburra Run was first taken up by Mr. Patrick Leslie, the pioneer of Darling Downs, and was held by him for many years. It is in every respect a first-class Darling Downs sheep run, and therefore of that class of sheep property not often to be met with in the market—in fact, such a property has not been in the market for years. Inspection of the property particularly invited.

WATERSIDE ALLOTMENT, BALMAIN.
VINCENT-STREET, JOHNSTONE'S BAY.
Title unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 18th December,
All that very valuable waterside allotment having 80 feet more or less frontage to Johnstone's Bay, Balmain, by a depth of 216 feet, more or less, to a reserved road leading into Vincent-street.
☞ The position of this allotment is excellent, and adjoins that belonging to Messrs. Perdreau and Hunt, and is close to the Steam Ferry, ADOLPHUS-STREET. The sale is bona fide, and any one on the look out for a really good and valuable building site should not lose sight of the opportunity now offered.

Preliminary Notice.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE of PASTORAL PROPERTIES in NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND. Also
274 SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES, and
143 HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHARES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from E. FLOOD, Esq., previous to his departure for England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 11th February, 1862,
His very valuable stations and stock, comprising
Those in the DISTRICT OF BLIGH, with 14,000 SHEEP, and 1500 HEAD OF CATTLE, horses, &c.; and
Those in the MARANOA DISTRICT, with 20,000 SHEEP.
Full particulars of which will appear at an early date.
Also
The following valuable stock:—
274 SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S SHARES
143 HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHARES,
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEST BARGO.
SOUTHERN ROAD.

SIXTY-ACRE FARM on the Southern Road, nearly adjoining the land belonging to Lupton's Inn.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
All those 60 acres of land in the district of West Bargo, bounded on the south by Gilbert's farm, 53 chains on the south-east by a line bearing north 20 chains, on the north-east by a line 55 chains 40 links to the Argyle Road, and on the north-west by that road.
☞ This is a capital farm, close to Lupton's Inn, on the north side, which will be, on the completion of the line to Picton, within a few miles of railway carriage to Sydney.
Title.—For full particulars apply to W. G. Pennington, Esq., solicitor, Bligh-street.
Terms at sale.

ONCLIFFE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, SOUTH HEAD.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one acre, situate near the Flagstaff, at South Head, bounded on the south by a line west 3 chains 34 links, on the west by a line north 3 chains 34 links, to the road leading from Sydney to Watson's Bay, and on the east by that road 3 chains to point of commencement, on which is erected that beautifully situated marine villa,
ONCLIFFE HOUSE,
containing flagged verandah, entrance hall, lobby, and five good rooms, with kitchen, scullery, &c., on the ground floor, and 4 bedrooms on the upper floor.
☞ This property is a little beyond Mr. Leftwich's, Lighthouse Hotel, on the main road. The position is elevated, and commands extensive views of the city and the Harbour, extending to the ocean.
Parties in search of a suburban residence in this favourite, healthy locality, are particularly invited to inspect Oncliffe House, prior to the sale, as it must be positively disposed of on the above date, on account of the mortgagee.
Full particulars of title can be ascertained on application to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, George-street.
Terms at sale.

To Butchers, Soapboilers, Tanners, and other Manufacturers.

PETERSHAM.
Five Valuable Blocks of Land, containing from one quarter to half an acre each, with FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to LONG COVE CREEK, close to the Parramatta Road and the Petersham Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
Five capital pieces of land on the Canterbury Road, containing from one quarter to half an acre each, with fresh water frontage to Long Cove Creek.
☞ The value of the above sites, to manufacturers especially, cannot be over-estimated, for they are just the right distance from the city by a first-rate road, close to a RAILWAY STATION, and have that great desideratum FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to A NEVER-FAILING CREEK, in all seasons.
There is no part of the suburbs so admirably adapted in every respect for slaughter-houses, soap-boiling, tannery establishments, or indeed any description of manufactory, and the attention of all interested in these pursuits is directed to this sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

THE ISLINGTON ESTATE,
Comprising about 8 ACRES, a few yards from the Newtown Road, in the immediate vicinity of the RAILWAY STATION, CAMDEN VILLA, the residence of THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., HOLMWOOD, the residence of JAMES DICKSON, Esq., M.L.A., and other first-class properties.
The Estate has been judiciously subdivided into EIGHT VILLA SITES, containing about one acre each, but will be sold in lots to enable the purchaser to secure a larger area if desired.
The position is unequalled in this rapidly improving and beautiful suburb, being elevated and gently sloping with a north-eastern aspect, commanding extensive panoramic views of the surrounding country, with Botany Bay and the ocean in the distance. The land is cleared, with the exception of a few richly foliaged trees, giving a fine park-like appearance to the whole property.
Islington is brought into the market, arranged so as to satisfy the demand for extended sites in this suburb, which will allow the purchaser sufficient area for ornamental grounds and paddocks, which are now considered actual requisites for a suburban site, and which by this subdivision, can be gratified to an extent of from one to four acres.
All former subdivisions in this locality have been into building allotments, which have found purchasers at from £3 to £7 per foot; but the proprietor of this estate being desirous of bringing it forward in a more acceptable manner, has been induced to sacrifice pecuniary considerations, to meet a rapidly increasing demand, and to grant better facilities to purchasers for securing a delightful, elevated, and healthy site, most favourably situated in the heart of the suburb, sufficiently distant from the main road to escape the dust arising from the traffic, with constant access to the city by train or omnibus, and enjoying every advantage the most fastidious could desire.
Newtown is daily receiving accession to its population; and, being now simply a continuation of the city, must continue to flourish and advance in importance; and there cannot be a doubt that the completion of the tramway from the Sydney terminus, landing passengers by rail in the centre of Sydney, will assist much in developing the enquiry for land at or near this station. The proposed tramway to Botany, via Newtown, will also greatly improve the neighbourhood, and give a great impetus to its growing prosperity.
TITLE, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Allen and Bowden, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the ISLINGTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN, comprising about 8 acres, subdivided into lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WENTWORTH-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.

Stone-built House, No 1, Wentworth-street, adjoining Cuthbert's Wharf.
To CLOSE an estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 22 feet to Wentworth-street, with a depth of about 60½ feet, on which is a two-story stone-built house, No. 1, Wentworth-street, containing five rooms.
☞ This tenement is built back from the street, leaving the frontage unoccupied. It is in capital order, and in a locality that insures for it constant tenants at good rentals. As a small city investment it is worth attention, as it will be positively sold.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BARWIN RIVER, GWYDIR DISTRICT.

That really first-class property, the WIRRAH and GIL GIL STATIONS, adjoining Messrs. Coopers, Caldmurry, and Bucknell's Yarrawah runs, together with about 4500 HEAD of well-bred CATTLE, more or less.

☞ The attention of the squatting community, capitalists, and others in quest of a first-class pastoral property is particularly requested to the sale of this really crack Barwin River station, admitted to be one of the best in the colony

TERMS.—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

Those celebrated fattening stations, WIRRAH and GIL GIL, situated on the Barwin River, and having a frontage thereto of about fifteen miles,—in addition to which the runs are intersected by the BUMMI RIVER, the Gil Gil, and Dun Dun Gha creeks, containing a plentiful and permanent supply of water in all seasons.

The country principally consists of SALT BUSH and MYALL PLAINS, with belts of open box forests, thickly grassed, all of the very best fattening description, suitable for either sheep or cattle. The stations are in first-rate working order, and will bear the closest inspection. The estimated grazing capabilities are 35,000 sheep, or 6000 head of cattle.

The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, store, kitchen, good stock-yard, large paddock, lately erected men's huts, &c., &c.

With the Wirrah and Gil Gil stations will be sold 4500 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.

The cattle are a quiet, well bred, mixed herd; and considerable expense has been incurred in the introduction of first-class bulls. The ⌂ over T brand is so well known to the butchers and overlanders, that further comment respecting the stock is considered unnecessary.

⁂ Stores, stock, horses, drays, implements, to be taken at a valuation.

☞ Special attention is invited to the sale of the above valuable stations and stock; the character of the country being admirably adapted for sheep, presents an opportunity seldom to be met with for securing a first-class fattening station, within easy distance of the Sydney and Maitland markets. All the cattle on the station over three years old are now fat, by the removal of which the station could be easily converted into one of the most paying sheep establishments in the colony. Full particulars and plan of the stations on view at the Rooms.

CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

"SOMERVALE" STATION AND 700 CATTLE.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

That valuable run known as "SOMERVALE," situated about 20 miles from Grafton, and adjoining the stations of Messrs. Ryan and Johnson.

The improvements consist of a cottage of five rooms, garden, good stockyard, two horse paddocks, men's huts, &c., &c. With the SOMERVALE STATION will be sold about 700 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of a fair average mixed herd. The bulls on the station have been bred by the A. A. Company and E. Hamilton, Esq., well-known breeders of first-class stock.

☞ This compact station is well worthy the consideration of small capitalists and others desirous of commencing squatting pursuits, as the run is well watered, and capable of depasturing a large number of cattle in excess of the number at present thereon.

For full particulars apply at the Rooms.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

The DUBBO STATION, together with
300 head of CATTLE, more or less
30 head of HORSES, more or less
160 acres of purchased LAND, with VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

That valuable PASTORAL PROPETY, situate in the district of Bligh, and well-known as the DUBBO RUN, is distant only a couple of miles from the town of Dubbo (the principal depot in the western district for stock travelling to the southern markets). It adjoins Messrs. Cornish and Cruickshank's station, Murrumbidgeree, and Mr. M'Kinnon's station, Barbigal; and is distant only about 100 miles from the new LACHLAN GOLD DIGGINGS.

The COUNTRY principally consists of good sound open ridges, and small plains, and is watered by the Macquarie River, the Talbragar, and numerous creeks and lagoons. The station (now so lightly stocked) is admirably adapted for sheep, which, from the openness of the country could be depastured in large flocks.

The IMPROVEMENTS on the homestead consist of a large handsome STONE HOUSE of some ten rooms, finished in the most complete manner, regardless of expense, kitchen, servants' room, store (all of stone), together with every convenience requisite for the comfort of a family residing on the station. In addition to which there are the usual buildings, such as men's huts, large stockyard, and numerous other improvements.

The HOMESTEAD as above, is erected on one hundred and sixty acres of RICH ALLUVIAL LAND, purchased from the Crown, which is enclosed by a substantial post and rail fence.

The CATTLE STATION at Brewer, on the Talbragar River, is distant from the homestead about ten miles, and consists of good sound grazing country, on which there are improvements, consisting of comfortable cottage, large stock-yard, &c., &c.

The HERD is an average one, and contains a fair proportion of bullocks and milkers.

☞ The above property especially claims the attention of capitalists and speculators, inasmuch as, independent of the advantages the station possesses as a pastoral property, it may be mentioned that an extensive and profitable business might be done by opening a large store and hotel at the homestead, which, from its position, would be certain to ensure a lucrative trade, not only with overlanders, en route to the NEW LACHLAN GOLD-FIELDS and Victoria, but also with the numerous station-holders on the Macquarie and its tributaries, down to Fort Bourke, on the Darling. The property being now in the market for sale, by order of the mortgagee, it is hardly necessary to say more than that it POSITIVELY WILL BE SOLD.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Alexander Kirker, 144, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, the 10th of December,

The unredeemed pledges, as pawned with him as advertised in last Thursday and Saturday's HERALD.

To Ironmongers, Tinplate Workers, Shipchandlers, Steam Companies, Painters, Plumbers, Oil and Colour Men, and others.

Tin Plates
Sheet Lead
Shot
Europe Rope
Manila ditto
White Lead
Assorted Paints
Shovels
Dry Colours
Oils
Turps
Bath Bricks
Stockholm Tar
Varnishes
Galvanised Wire
Lead Pipe
Spunyarn
Whiting, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

104 boxes IXX tin plates
14 ditto IX ditto
29 ditto IC ditto
7 rolls sheet lead, 4 lb.
7 ditto ditto, 5 lb.
7 ditto ditto, 6 lb.
100 kegs patent shot, viz.—No. 1, 20 kegs; No. 2, 25 kegs; No. 3, 25 kegs; No. 4, 20 kegs; No. 5, 10 kegs
19 kegs red lead, each 2 cwt.
15 coils Manila rope
15 ditto Europe ditto
50 dozen shovels
2 casks assorted files
10 casks best refined colza oil
50 drums ditto ditto
100 ditto raw and boiled linseed oil
50 ditto turps
10 casks bath bricks
5 cases Wilkinson's sheepshears
25 barrels Stockholm tar
5 tons whiting
2 ditto lead piping
10 ditto galvanised iron wire
2 cases assorted varnishes, Hodgson's
7 casks best ground white lead, 14 and 28 lb. kegs;
100 kegs ditto zinc white
300 ditto ditto white lead
100 ditto assorted paints
50 kegs dry colours, say—
Light, middle, and deep brunswick greens
Chrome yellow, celestial blue, ochres
8 kegs anti-corrosive paint; also,
An invoice of Muntz patent metal and nails, &c.

Terms at sale.

Marble Chimney Pieces.

For Auction Sale, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane, immediately at the rear of the Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

To Marble Masons
To Builders
To Architects and others.
Just landed ex Impulse.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Impulse,
M in diamond
Case No. 3—3 dove marble mantel pieces
8—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
9—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
14—2 veined ditto ditto ditto
14—2 fossil ditto ditto ditto
17—2 dove ditto ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—Intending purchasers are requested to view the above at the stores of the auctioneers prior to the day of sale.

Marble Chimney Pieces.

For auction sale, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane, immediat the rear of the Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Impulse, ——, master, from Liverpool.

Damaged by sea water.

To Marble Masons
To Builders
To Architects and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, immediately at the rear of the Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

M in diamond,
Case No. 1—6 veined marble chimney pieces
2—6 ditto ditto ditto ditto
3—3 dove ditto ditto ditto
4—6 fossil ditto ditto ditto
5—2 veined ditto ditto ditto
6—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
7—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
10—2 black ditto ditto ditto
11—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
12—2 statuary ditto ditto ditto
13—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
15—2 veined ditto ditto ditto
18—1 statuary ditto ditto ditto
19—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Striped Hessians
Damaged Brown Diaper Table-cloths
Damaged Brown Damask Table-cloths.
On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, December 11th.

To Drapers, Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, at half-past 10 o'clock,

Ex Daphne, Spencer, master, from London,
ASW over S in diamond,
§ 367 §—One bale,
8 pieces striped hessian, 653 yards, much damaged
10 pieces ditto ditto, 831 yards, slightly ditto
§ 374 §—One case,
11 dozen 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 brown diaper cloths, much damaged
25 dozen ditto ditto, slightly damaged
8 pieces brown linen diaper, 231 yards, slightly ditto
8 pieces ditto ditto damask, 171 yards, slightly ditto
Case baling, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

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75 Packages Seasonable Drapery, &c.

Just landed, ex Star of Peace.

WEDNESDAY, December 11th.

To Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters, Milliners, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, December 11th, at 11 o'clock,

75 packages general drapery, woollens, ready-made clothing, millinery, ribbons, silks, &c.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.

10,000 Volumes Books.
Just landed, ex Josephine and Star of Peace.

THURSDAY, December 12th.

To Booksellers
To Public Schools
To Private Seminaries
To Librarians, and others.

Just in time for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock,

About 10,000 elegantly bound and illustrated books, chiefly educational, from the celebrated publishers, Messrs. Deans and Co., London.

Particulars in future advertisements.

On TUESDAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Sideboard and Cellaret
Leather-seated Chairs
Couches and Sofas
Large Carpet and Rug
Pier Glass, Library Table
Ornaments, Vases, Platedware, &c.
Two Double Guns, and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock.

Household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Rushcutter's Bay.
To Cabinet Makers and others.
Furniture
Stock-in-trade
Tools, and Sundries.

Also, the Unexpired Lease of the Shop and Cottage, and also the House now occupied by Mr. Clark, with a water-frontage to the Bay (if not previously disposed of privately).

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Arthur Crux to sell by auction, on MONDAY, December 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture, and the unexpired lease of two cottages and a shop.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Young's-buildings, Cumberland-street.
Substantial Household Furniture
Two Superior Rosewood Cottage Pianofortes
Solid Mahogany Sideboard
Elegant Drawing-room Suite (nearly new)
Richly-bound Books
Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Service
Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads
Glass, China, Platedware, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Dunn to sell by auction, on an early day,

The whole of her household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture.
A Magnificent Pianoforte (Grand), by Ernst Irmler, full compass, patent action, and with all the latest improvements (a gem)
Symphonium Orchestrion, by C. Fourneaux, Paris
Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Tolkien
Italian Marble Statuary
Very rare Proof Engravings and Valuable Books
Drawing-room Suite, in damask
Dining-room Suite, in morocco
Curious Japanese Cabinet and Ornaments
Pier Glasses, Chandeliers, Carpets
State Bedsteads, Wardrobes
Marble Washstands and Dressing Tables
Iron Bedsteads, &c. Also,
Carriages, Dogcarts, Horses, and Silver-mounted Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions from Mrs. Edward Salamon, to sell by auction, at her residence, No. 237, Victoria-street, on an early day,

The whole of her superior household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.

Full particulars will be published in a few days. Catalogues and cards to view will be issued by the auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.

Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Important to Parties Furnishing.
Magnificent Household Furniture
Elegant Walnut-wood Drawing-room Suite, covered in blue and gold satin damask
Superb Chiffoneers, with marble slab tops, and plate-glass doors and backs
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, in rosewood
Pier Glasses, Vases, Statuary
Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables (in walnut and rosewood)
Superior Cut Glass, and China, Silver-plate
Electro-plate Table Cutlery
Substantial Dining-room Furniture
Library Tables, and Large Book Case
Valuable Bed-room Furniture. Also,
First-class London-built Carriage
A Stylish Pair of Carriage Horses
Silver Mounted Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been honoured with instructions from Charles Riley, Esq., to sell by auction, on an early day,

The whole of the magnificent household furniture and effects (prior to his departure for England, per La Hogue).

Terms, cash.

Catalogues will be issued by the auctioneers, and full particulars published.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, and others.

77 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery.
Ex late arrivals.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

77 packages new drapery, slops, &c., comprising—
33 and 36 inch grey calicos
72-inch ditto
36-inch white longcloths
Fancy prints
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Women's white cotton ditto
Fancy dress materials
Fancy dresses
Printed muslins
Figured and spot Swiss ditto
Black alpacas
Ditto coburgs
7-8 and 4-4 diapers
Fancy bonnet ribbons
Drab moleskins
Millers' ditto
Fancy drills
White and brocaded ditto
Men's white shirts
Ditto Scotch twill ditto
Ditto crimean ditto
Pilot reefing jackets
8-4, 9-4 scarlet blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Drapers, Warehousemen, Country Buyers, and others.

On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Without the slightest reserve,

The entire drapery stock of a storekeeper, being about 80 packages of calicos, slops, hosiery, doeskins, cloths, dresses, plaids, shirts, felt hats, Panama ditto, men's and boy's Leghorn ditto, trimmed Panamas, boy's and men's caps, &c., &c.

Terms, at sale

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Daphne, Captain Spencer, from London.
3-bushel Bags.
First lot to be offered

TUESDAY, 10th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock prompt,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Daphne,
TRB in diamond,
§ 11, 1, 4, 5, 6—5 bales 3-bushel bags, much damaged
10, 8, 2, 7, 9, 15—6 ditto ditto, slightly ditto.

Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, of

☞ American Timber,
Ex Buena Vista, from New York.
Spruce Flooring, tongued and grooved
White Pine Ceiling, T. and G., planed
White Pine Shelving
Pitch Pine, T and G.
Clear White Pine, planed, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch
At Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co., to sell by auction at Towns' Wharf, THIS DAY, 10th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The entire shipment of American lumber, ex Buena Vista, as follows—
3,118 feet 1½ inch clear white pine, planed one side, 11 to 22 inches wide
20,493 feet 1¼ inch ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 12 to 18 feet long
20,541 feet 2 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 12 to 18 feet long
32,739 feet merchantable 1 inch shelving, planed both sides, 12 to 16 inches wide, 12 and 16 feet long
20,991 feet clear white pine T. and G. ceiling
79,610 ditto merchantable white pine ditto ditto, 10 inches wide
35,232 feet bright spruce T. and G. ceiling
52,997 ditto white pine ceiling, T. and G., 10 and 12 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long
14,970 feet white pine shelving, planed both sides and edges, 11 to 20 inches wide, 12 to 18 feet long; also,
10,000 feet 1½ inch pitch pine, tongued and grooved
10,000 ditto 1 inch clear white pine, planed one side.

The above is the only parcel of American lumber in the market, and is for positive unreserved sale. The attention of the trade is particularly requested to the superior quality of the timber, which they are invited to inspect previous to the day of sale, at Towns' Wharf, where it is now landing.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

40,000 Feet Cedar.
Ex Josephine.

Auction Sale, Market Wharf, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,

35 to 40,000 feet cedar, a superior parcel, ex Josephine.

Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Provisions.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 16th December.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,

New shipments of groceries, oilmen's stores, parcels of teas, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Two Hundred Packages
New and Seasonable
Boots and Shoes,
Manufactured by Elly, Homan, Dawson, and Bostock.
Just landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,

200 packages boots and shoes.

Seasonable and well selected goods from the above-named manufacturers.

Terms at sale.

Without reserve.
To close a consignment.
75 Packages
Joshua Joseph and Son's, and Dawson and Son's Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,

75 packages boots and shoes.
As above.
To close a consignment.

Terms at sale.

The remainder of the Cargo of the Esmeralda.
Superior Congou Teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

⁂ The whole of these Teas having been landed, the samples not previously procurable are now on view.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 16th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,

The remainder of the cargo of finest congou teas, ex Esmeralda.

Terms at sale.

Fine Panama Hats.

To Storekeepers, Drapers, Hatters, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, without the slightest reserve,

One case of fine narrow leaf Panama hats.

Important and attractive sale of
☞ CHRISTMAS WINES, also
Spirits and Beer,
⁂ At the Stores of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., George-street.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Connoisseurs of Wines, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock,

The following parcels of very choice wines, spirits, beer, &c., &c., viz.:—

SHERRY.
(Gonzalez and Dubose's sherries.)
Double diamond over VP conjoined,
60 quarter-casks very pale sherry.
Grape over P,
24 quarter-casks pale sherry.
Three diamonds over VP conjoined.
28 quarter-casks very pale sherry,
Double grape over P,
12 quarter-casks pale sherry.
Four diamonds over VP conjoined,
24 quarter-casks very pale sherry.
Three grapes over P,
8 quarter-casks pale sherry.
Six diamonds over VP conjoined,
2 hogsheads 16 quarter-casks very pale sherry.
Four grapes over P,
2 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks pale sherry.
Royal arms, particular over VP conjoined,
10 quarter-casks very pale sherry.
Royal arms, Amontillado,
2 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks very pale sherry.
Royal arms, crown,
12 quarter-casks 8 octaves very, very, very pale.
Royal arms, double crown,
8 quarter-casks 8 octaves very, very pale.

MACKENZIE'S SHERRIES.
SHC over A—4 quarter-casks fine pale sherry
Ditto B—4 hogsheads superior rich flavour sherry
Ditto C—2 quarter-casks fine dry flavour sherry
Ditto D—2 ditto ditto ditto.

☞ OFFLEY'S PORT WINES.
Triangle over grape—13 hogsheads 29 quarter-casks Offley's port
Ditto ditto double grape—5 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks ditto
Ditto ditto treble grape—5 ditto 10 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto four grape—5 ditto 10 ditto ditto
6 hogsheads 46 quarter-casks Mackenzie's four diamond tawny old port.
150 cases champagne
250 ditto claret.

SPIRITS, &c.
20 hogsheads fine old Martell's brandy
100 cases geneva
250 ditto whisky
10 quarter-casks ditto
20 hogsheads fine W. I. rum
150 cases old tom
50 ditto Byass' bottled porter
50 ditto ditto ditto ale, &c., &c.

The above wines have been selected with great care and judgment, and among them will be found some of the choicest samples ever imported to the Australian colonies, they having been chosen without regard to cost in order to secure wines of the highest quality, such as may be confidently recommended, and will reflect credit on those by whom they are supplied.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Bishopthorpe Bazaar, opposite the Royal Hotel.

Sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A quantity of Elegant, Useful, and Fancy Articles for imperative sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the committee to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A large, varied, and elegant assortment of fancy goods.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock.

William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Superior Household Furniture
Pianoforte
Household Requisites.
First-class Draper's Shop Fixtures and Fittings, Counters, Gas Fittings, &c., &c.
For Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Shuttleworth, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, on his premises, William-street, Woolloomooloo, nearly opposite the Museum, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture and effects. Also, The shop fixtures, fittings, &c., &c. Also, A nearly new No. 5 half moon stove.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Opposite the Royal Hotel.

Important Notice of the Opening of R. Muriel's New Auction Rooms, George-street.

38 Packages of Elegant and Substantial English-made Furniture, &c., &c.
⁂ Just Landed ex Isles of the South.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received positive instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ex Isles of the South,
H in diamond—35 packages, consisting of the following valuable and saleable assortment of furniture, namely,
§ 1, 2 §—2 packages, containing 24 dining-room chairs, stuffed back and seats
14 to 17—4 ditto, containing sofas, covered in best American cloth
20, 21—4 ditto, containing couches, ditto ditto, and couches covered in morocco leather
26 to 29—4 ditto, containing sofas, covered in hair seating
34-5—3 ditto, containing easy chairs
36 to 40—6 ditto, containing drawing-room suites, covered in rich damask; walnutwood card tables and rosewood
45—1 ditto, containing chest of drawers and bergier chairs
66, 67—2 ditto, containing 6 4-feet rosewood circular loo tables, on pillars and claws
68, 69—2 ditto, containing 3 4-feet walnut, as above 3 4 feet 3, ditto ditto, oval
77 to 83—3 ditto, containing 6 4-feet mahogany wardrobes, fitted with sliding trays, &c.
Walnut-wood fancy drawing-room chairs, occasional chairs, wicker seats, oval, banister, and other backs
84—1 ditto, containing toilet glasses
85—1 ditto, containing cane-seated chairs
87—1 ditto, containing bergier chairs and stands.
38 packages.

Also,
About 14 cwt. of the best curled horsehair.

N.B.—The auctioneer can confidently recommend the above shipment of really good furniture, being similar in quality to that shipment ex Woolloomooloo so much admired by the trade and private buyers, and sold by R. Muriel at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms on the 13th of November last.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Ex Isles of the South, from London.

35 Packages of English-made Furniture.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his new Auction Rooms, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, in a few days, of which due notice will be given,

Namely,
H in diamond,
§ 11 to 35 §—35 packages of furniture.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Richmond Terrace, Domain.

A sale, by Public Auction, of very Elegant and Costly Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Valuable Oil Paintings, Engravings
Ornaments, articles of Vertu, &c., &c.

N.B.—Detailed particulars in future advertisements. Notice will then be given, when cards and catalogues are ready for delivery.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from J. B. Hall, Esq., Richmond-terrace, Domain, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, at his residence, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The whole of his truly valuable and costly furniture and effects.

Terms at sale.

Waverley Height.
Preliminary Notice.

Superior and Substantial Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Books, Engravings, Carriage, Horse, Silver-mounted Harness, Milch Cow, and a Variety of Requisites, all of which are of a first-class character.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. James Barker to sell by public auction, at her residence, Waverley Height, in a few days,

The whole of her truly valuable and substantial household furniture and effects.

N.B.—Catalogues are printed, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Woolloomooloo.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Books, Framed Engravings, Valuable Oil Paintings, richly-cut Glass, China, &c., &c.

N.B.—At No. 235, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from John Alexander, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Woolloomooloo, on the 19th of December,

The whole of his truly valuable household furniture and effects.

☞ Full particulars will be announced shortly, and the detailed particulars in the catalogues. Due notice of the delivery of the same will be notified.

Terms at sale.

Palings
Shingles.
Ex Venture, from Hobart Town.

TUESDAY, 10th instant.
at 2 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.
On Market Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 10th instant, at 2 o'clock,

Ex Venture,
19,200 Hobart Town palings, 5 feet
6,300 broad box ditto, ditto
45,400 superior shingles.

Terms at sale.

Oregon Pine Flooring Boards.

THIS AFTERNOON.

To the Timber Trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,

5000 feet 1 inch T. and G. flooring boards.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
THURSDAY, 12th December.

Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11, Invoices of wines, spirits, &c., of which full particulars will appear.

Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, &c.

THURSDAY, 12th December.

180 Cases fine Pale Brandy
200 ditto ditto Cognac ditto
7 Hogsheads Hennessy's Brandy
100 Cases London-bottled Sherry
10 Hogsheads superior Port Wine
15 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 Hogsheads Treble Diamond Sherry
5 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
20 ditto Booth's Gin
3 Hogsheads ditto ditto
60 Cases Loundes' Old Tom
29 ditto Vickers' ditto ditto
25 ditto Stewart's Irish Whisky
30 ditto ditto Scotch ditto
14 Hogsheads B.P. Rum, 30 o.p.
6 ditto Double Diamond Port
6 Octaves very superior Sherry
5 Hogsheads fine Pale Brandy
100 Cases Guichard's Champagne
70 ditto Hochsimer
120 ditto Claret
60 ditto Key Geneva.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,

To close accounts before the end of the year,
Invoices of genuine wines, spirits, &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th December.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
To Drapers
To Outfitters and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern,
2 cases, each 200 rolls, oriental gauze and fancy bonnet ribbons
2 ditto, each 50 dozen, steel skirts
3 ditto, each 50 pieces, light gown prints
2 ditto, each 50 pieces, purple prints
1 ditto, each 18 dozen, men's tweed caps
1 ditto light tweed and silk vest
1 case 39 men's black cloth sacs
3 cases, each 100, black silk mantles
1 bale, 30 dozen, scarlet guernseys
1 case, 30 dozen, regatta shirts
Part case, 40 pieces, victoria lawn
Ditto, 27 pieces, madder bandannas
1 ditto, 100 men's black alpaca jackets
3 bales, each 30 dozen, blue serge shirts
4 cases, each 12 dozen, men's plain and fancy crimean shirts
1 bale, 30 pieces, 36-inch long cloths, &c.
All more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 10th December.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

45 packages of new and seasonable general drapery, ex Star of Peace and Daphne, comprising
9-8 light ground prints
36-inch longcloths
Madder bandannas
Brown, white, sky, and pink oriental ribbons
Gingham umbrellas
Rough browns
Women's white cotton hose
Dittow white and coloured stays
36-inch heavy grey calicos
Broche mohairs and stripes
4-4 brown hollands
6-4 black alpacas
Brown, white, and fancy drills
Infants' hoods, cashmere cloaks
Muslin sets banded collars
Flounced balzorine robes
Double skirt robes
Thread laces, stiff nets, souffle falls, &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

13,000 vols. Books,
Now landing, ex Isles of the South.
☞ Preliminary Notice.
To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Private Buyers.
20 Cases New Books,

Comprising 13,000 vols. of Elegantly-bound and Illustrated Books, by the following publishers:—Henry G. Bohn, Longman and Co., John Murray, Bentley, Marston, Low, and Co., Hogg and Son, Adam and C. Black, Wood and Lennet, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, when all landed,

20 cases, containing upwards of 13,000 vols. of first-class books, handsomely and usefully bound, and illustrated by the first artists of the day.

The following are the names of some of the authors:—Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Guizot, Brougham, Alison, Pope, Gilray, Edgeworth, Hogarth, Swift, Stowe, Crowe, Hall, Lamartine, Fielding, Smollet, Hook, Dumas, Disraeli, James, Albert Smith, Lever, Irving, Longfellow, Maxwell, Carlyle, Pugin, Trollope, Gregory, Goldsmith, Sand, Currer and Acton Bell, Byron, Shelley, Ramsay, &c., comprising works in every department of literature.

☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for issue the morning previous to day of sale.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 10th December.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Comprising—
45 packages new and seasonable general drapery
29 ditto ditto ready-made clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Star of Peace and Daphne.
On account of whom it may concern,
27 packages general drapery, ready-made clothing.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 10th December.

To Outfitters
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

29 packages of new and seasonable ready-made clothing,
Ex Star of Peace and Daphne.
Comprising
Men's merino under shirts
Scarlet guernseys, serge shirts
Men's Scotch twill shirts, L.B.
Boys' and youths' tweed and doe trousers
Men's satara alpaca brighton sacs
Ditto white bedford cord trousers
Boys' and youths' gambroon ditto
Men's moire antique vests
Ditto mixed tweed sacs
Panama and cabbage-tree hats
Men's light tweed suits
Ditto brown drill sacs
Men's shepherd's plaid brighton sacs
Ditto millers' mole trousers
Boys' and youths' brown and white drill ditto
Men's grey flannel sacs
Ditto black cloth brighton sacs
Ditto white shirts, W. and B.
Ditto tweed drill vests, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from the Star of Peace.
Manufactured by
Bostock and Co.,
James Davies and Co., and
Joshua Joseph and Sons.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

217 packages of boots and shoes.
Selected expressly for this market.

Terms as usual.

New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c.
Now landing ex Star of Peace, Isles of the South, and other late arrivals.

On THURSDAY, 12th,
FRIDAY, 13th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Seasonable consignments of drapery, Manchester, and fancy goods, slops, &c.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Best London Printed Cambrics
Ditto ditto ditto Muslins
Ditto ditto ditto Fast Mauve ditto
Stays—Patent Ventilating, Smith's patent
Ditto, Spanish, Grecian, and French ditto.

For Unreserved Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

To Wholesale Houses, Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,

17 cases of prints, muslins, stays, &c.
Just landed from the Star of Peace.

Terms, liberal, as usual.

Ashfield.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. John Little, near the Ashfield Station,

The following farming implements and working gear, namely,
One saddle horse
One spring cart and gig
One set gig harness
Saddle and bridle
Ploughing harness
One iron plough, new
One harrow and roller. Also,
Three stacks fine oaten hay
About two tons new potatoes
Two goats and sundries.

Terms, cash.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. B. Cornish, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 12th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,

120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 12th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's,

60 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from William Durham, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, p.m.,

60 head of horse stock, unbroken, consisting of heavy draft colts and fillies, coachers, and hackneys.

Terms at sale.

Parramatta Markets.
Sale of Lease for 1862.
WEDNESDAY, 11th December.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, at the Police Office, Parramatta, on the above day, at 12 o'clock,

A lease for twelve months, from the first day of January next, to the thirty-first day of December, 1862, of the tolls and dues arising from the above market.

A bond in double the amount of rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's engagement, together with two responsible sureties.

Broken Back Bridge Toll Gate.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust will cause to be put up to auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta,

The lease, for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1862, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the toll-gate at Broken Back Bridge.

The lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month. Further particulars may be known upon application to

E. L. ROWLING, Clerk and Treasurer.
Parramatta, 3rd December.

Valuable Farm.

The Stonehenge Estate, on the Williams River, a few miles below Clarencetown.
Title, perfect. Terms, liberal.

MR. THOMAS CADELL has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on FRIDAY, 20th December, 1861, at 12 o'clock,

All that valuable farm, known as Stonehenge, situate as above described, containing 66 acres, more or less, and known as being presently occupied by A. W. Phillips, Esq.

The land is good; about 25 acres stumped and adapted for cultivation, of which a considerable portion is now under crop; about 2 acres lucerne, and land all securely enclosed.

The improvements comprise, a handsome residence, erected on stone, and shingled, containing five rooms and verandah, with detached kitchen, and a large barn; an excellent garden, stocked with fruit and other trees; also, a never-failing spring of water near the house.

The steamers pass within 200 yards of the house weekly.

Possession given 1st January, 1862.

The auctioneer begs to direct the attention of farmers and others to the above sale. Commanding so beautiful and healthful a position, this property would make a comfortable residence for any gentleman requiring a homestead within easy distance of Sydney, Newcastle, or Maitland—at the same time being free from the dust and noise incidental to town life.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 9th December, 1861.
LEATHES AND OTHERS v. JOW FUN.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at noon, on the premises in the occupation of the defendant, Jow Fun, Gloucester-street, near Harrington-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, household furniture, &c.

AMERICA.

FIFTEEN DAYS' LATER NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

By the U. S. ship Glimpse, Captain Reynolds, via California, we have news from Washington and New York to the 8th of October, being fifteen days later than previous advices.

The following is the express of the *Daily Alta California*, published in that journal of the 16th of October:—

Fortress Monroe, October 8th.

The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the propeller Fanny by the rebels, the steamers Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up the Chicamicomico, and landed seven days' provisions, returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the rebels. On Friday, word reached Hatteras Inlet, by the steamer Stars and Stripes, that 1500 rebels, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia regiments, had come over from the main land in six small steamers, and schooners, and flat boats, and attacked the 20th Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The Susquehanna steamed up outside, while Colonel Hawkins marched up with his six companies, and reached Hatteras light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles. During the night, Colonel Hawkins was joined by the 20th Indiana Regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Colonel Brown reported a loss of fifty of his men, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning, the Monticello steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down a narrow neck of land to attack our troops.

The rebel steamers were also landing troops to co-operate with them; they were within easy range, and the Monticello opened fire upon them with shells with five-second fuse, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution. The Confederates tried at first to shelter themselves, but soon broke in every direction, and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed through the wheel-house of the Fanny, which was already employed against the United States.

It is thought their loss must have reached between 200 or 300 killed and wounded during the engagement.

A member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to escape, and took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell killed Colonel Barton of the Georgia Regiment, and that the havoc was frightful.

Lieutenant Brodhead, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks no damage can be done from the Inlet without support of a fleet of light draught vessels. He thinks our forces at the inlet should be speedily increased.

The Spaulding arrived at the Inlet on the 7th instant with General Mansfield, and landed her men and stores. Too much praise cannot be accorded Lieutenant Brune for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Colonel Brown narrowly escaped with the 20th Indiana Regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with a comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not arrived.

New York, 8th.

The balloon which was seen over Washington a few days ago proved to be La Mountain's, which safely landed in Maryland. It appears that after rising to a certain distance, and finding the current light, he cut the rope and rose to the height of three miles, obtaining a complete view of the rebel encampments and movements, which important news he has communicated to the War Department.

Washington, 7th.

The *Tribune's* despatch says that the main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court-house, whence a broad bed of camps, almost unbroken, are seen from our balloon, stretching northward towards Leesburg.

There are nearly 30,000 men on the Lower Potomac, and 1200 or 1500 back of Evansville. Near Manassas there are comparatively few troops.

All information received at head-quarters show the enemy ——

[Here the wires gave out. The operator informs us that some trouble east of Fort Churchill was the cause.—Eds.]

From the Express of the Evening Bulletin of 15th October, we give some additional and later details of the eastern news:—

Washington, October 7.

The *Herald's* despatch says that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned to Washington this forenoon, after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several tribes north of the Osage; he found them all loyal, and evincing attachment to the Federal Government. Only three tribes are intractable, or beyond the reach of Government, which are disloyal. He is of opinion that troops ought to be despatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

A gentleman who arrived from Fortress Monroe says the Merrimac, having been put in order, after having been raised by the rebels, steamed up off Norfolk harbour late yesterday afternoon, and is within sight of Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel-plated. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday publishes telegraphic news from Lynchburg of the 4th, that J. C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abingdon yesterday.

It is understood that Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actively engage in the war. It is believed he will be in Richmond in a few days.

Jefferson City, October 7.

A special despatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:—Generals Fremont and M'Kinstry left for the West this afternoon.

Information has been received here that three weeks ago an active insurrection among the blacks was attempted in Jasper county, and that thirty-five of the negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hung. Subsequent revelations proved that the plot was wide-spread, and that the negroes intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of barbarities.

A report is current that 2000 rebels are twenty-six miles from Herman, marching towards the Gasconade River, with the intention of burning the bridge across that stream. The rebels are said to be headed by M. Johnston. It is General Fremont's intention to follow Price rapidly and cautiously. He says he does not want any more men; that he has sufficient to go anywhere through the South. He has entire confidence in his army and officers, and the soldiers repose great trust in him. Information was received here that M'Culloch's forces were on the south bank of the Osage river a few days since, with the design of cutting off Fremont's communication with St. Louis, and then marching on that city.

Fortress Monroe, October 8.

The steamer Express met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer North Cumberland, with a flag of truce, twelve miles above Newport News, and brought down fifty-nine wounded prisoners who were released yesterday at Richmond, who were captured at Bull Run. They report that there are about 5000 troops at Richmond; that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard caused the greatest anxiety. Powerful batteries have been erected along James river in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction. Governor Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend that state. The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicine, clothing, and certain kinds of food. Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices. The wounded prisoners were released, for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment. General Beauregard was at Manassas, and Jeff Davis returned to Richmond on Saturday, in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor. Seventeen of the released prisoners who were unable to go home, have been sent to the old Point Hospital.

Detroit, October 8.

It is believed the charge against Colonel Rankin, for a breach of the neutrality law, cannot be sustained. In any event, his arrest by the authorities will not impede the prompt organisation of the regiment of Lancers being rendezvoused. Over thirty recruiting officers in the North-western States are actively at work, and over 500 picked men have already been formed.

Augusta, Ga., October 4.

J. Brown has been elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of 300 or 1000.

Louisville, October 7.

The Memphis papers of the 30th September state that 30,000 Enfield rifles, which came into a Southern port some time ago, have arrived at Memphis.

A Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Macon, Ga., on the 4th.

The University of Mississippi will be closed for want of patronage.

The Pocahontas *Advertiser* says: J. C. Henderson has obtained 3000 more men from Arkansas for Hardee's command.

The Southern Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payment, at the instance of Governor Moore.

The Nashville merchants have agreed to take Treasury notes at par for debts and goods. Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has ordered all the pork to be secured from New Orleans speculators, who had advanced the rate to 50 dollars per barrel.

A vessel, with 1000 bushels of salt, from Laguna, had its cargo taken from Brazos river to Richmond.

A schooner was captured near Galveston recently with 200 sacks coffee and 55,000 cigars.

M. J. Marks, chairman of the military committee of Memphis, says it is ordered that no more cotton or tobacco be shipped there until further orders; and if planters don't stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back in the country at the owners' expense.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says that the Cherokees will furnish three, and the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles one battalion.

General W. T. Sherman will supersede General Anderson at the head of the department of the Cumberland—General Anderson retiring on account of ill-health.

The Confederate Government has authorised Governor Moore to arrest all Yankees who may insist on their former rights of property in the South.

From the papers, we quote a few miscellaneous paragraphs:—

St. Louis, September 27, 1861.

A fleet of Government steamboats, nine in number, were lying at the Levee yesterday with steam up and Federal flags flying, and in their vicinity was transpiring one of the most animated scenes ever witnessed even in that busy locality. By military order, the President's proclamation, appointing the day a day of fasting and prayer, was universally observed throughout the city. All business was suspended, doors were closed, window blinds down, and the bells from all the church steeples ringing to call the congregations to noon service, gave the entire city the air of an unusually solemn Sunday. On a section of the broad Levee fronting these boats, nearly half a mile in extent, a far different spectacle presented itself. At the upper end the gunboats and tugs, under construction for Government, were black with workmen. There was the clang of a thousand hammers rivetting on the iron casings, and close by a very Pandemonium, in the shape of two immense foundries, with numerous furnaces belching forth fire and smoke, and scores of blackened sweating workmen moving quickly about to their alternate light and darkness, rolling and cutting the iron and shaping the nails soon to form part of the covering of the grim looking water craft close by. One of the gunboats which was launched and nearly finished, had her armament on board. Huge guns and mortars grinned from her sides, and on her deck were men in naval uniforms patting and pointing and rolling the monsters about, while instructing the crew in their use.

Further down were three steamers, discharging two regiments of Iowa recruits. They were pouring out at the gangways and forming awkwardly in column for the march to Camp Benton. Then came two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with thundering brass bands and many drums and fifes, making their way down to the Levee by half a dozen different streets, and going in good order on board of the steamers designed to receive them. They were just out of camp, could boast considerable attainments in drill, bore shining new muskets, bayonets, rifles and sabres, blankets, canteens, knapsacks, and cartridge boxes, substantial new uniforms, and everything requisite for an active campaign. They were followed by long lines of waggons carrying baggage, tents, and cooking and general camp implements far too various and numerous to describe. Still lower there were whole acres of barrels of flour, boxes of crackers, and shoes, bales of clothing, tierces of bacon, bales of hay, sacks of coffee, corn, and oats, medical stores, sacks of sugar and salt, ambulances, ammunition waggons, piles of balls and bombs, and pieces of artillery, with hundreds of soldiers and labourers putting all these things on board.

At the lower edge of this vast mass lay the fine steamer G. W. Graham, taking on board the men, boxes, and baggage of Fremont's Body Guard. As the boat was a large one, with broad, roomy guards and gangways, and appointed to carry only the general, his body guard, and staff, there was less din and confusion than in the vicinity of the other steamers of the fleet. When everything was in readiness for the departure of the Graham, every eye was strained for a sight of the general and his staff. In a few minutes down came an elegant open barouche, drawn by two black horses, and containing an officer, a lady dressed in white, and Fremont's two sons aged about eleven and thirteen years. The elder was dressed in the uniform of a first sergeant of the guard and his brother the uniform of a third sergeant. The party looked at the boat awhile, and without alighting drove back to head-quarters. About this time the steamer Sucker State arrived from the Mississippi bringing a flag of truce. General M'Kinstry received the flag and bearer, and soon after sent down word to the captain of the Graham to put out for Jefferson, which he did, followed by all the other boats then ready to go.

The flag of truce which delayed Fremont and prevented him from joining his Guard on the Graham was borne by one Hudgins, who is in Price's camp at Lexington. He is a son of Prince L. Hudgins, member of the convention from Andrew county, who has been a prisoner at our Arsenal on a charge of treason for two or three weeks. The flag doubtless had reference to his case, as Hudgins this morning was released, and left the city with his son. It is probable he was exchanged for some of the officers captured at Lexington, although the conditions or causes of his release have not yet been announced. Fremont and staff proceeded to Jefferson City to-day by railroad on a special train. For a week there has been an uninterrupted rush of troops and supplies to that place, and a grand forward movement has commenced, which, it is hoped, will result in Price's overthrow, and the re-establishment of General Fremont in public confidence.

THE FIRST BLOOD IN KENTUCKY.

The first bloodshed in the war in Central Kentucky was on the 18th of September, at Barbourville, in a conflict between Home Guards and a heavy detachment of General Zollicoffer's Tennessee forces. A correspondent of the Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:—

About fifty of the cavalry of the rebels came down to the bridge above town, at W. B. Anderson's tan yard. The citizens anticipated their coming, and tore the puncheons from the frame of the bridge, and they could not pass. There were some thirty of the Home Guard guarding the bridge; the seceshers fired upon them; they returned the fire, wounding three; none of our men was hurt; the cavalry scampered off. They watched the bridge all night. There was a fog in the morning, and the cavalry, about daylight, returned, 500 in number, and fired upon those who were watching the bridge, and the fighting commenced. The cavalry was supported by their whole force, consisting of 3000 infantry. The Home Guard repulsed them twice, and although twenty-one of the Home Guard stood the fire, they say they could have kept them in check at the bridge, but they retreated, crossed the gut back about a quarter of a mile, made their way around, came up the town, and upon the rear, by the street on which is Sawyer's office, and in the rear of the Home Guard, intending to surround them. When our boys saw that, they escaped through Tuggle's corn-field, and made their escape. One was shot through the ear and another through the top of the shoulder—both slight flesh wounds. The number of the rebels killed were about thirty, they suppose, and about twelve mortally wounded. Colonel Rains, the commander of the rebel forces, is certainly killed; also, one captain and one lieutenant; the privates are guessed at. They drove a waggon down, loaded with their dead, and the blood was strewn all along the road for miles. This is the best fight of the war. 100 more men, who would have fought like this glorious little band of twenty-one, would have whipped this army of 3500. We ascertained their number by their own acknowledgments after the battle, and the fact that the lane from the bridge to Mrs. Peane's house was thick with men, six deep for half a mile.

When they took possession of the town they destroyed a great amount of property, and last night they were revelling upon the spoils of victory, and 100 men could have drove them out. I saw and talked to a deserter, who was there, but deserted the day before the fight. They had been informed that there were 600 troops in Barbourville. Fortunately for them this was a mistake, as they would have been badly whipped. They say that next they will take Goose Creek Salt Works; that they are out of salt. This Colonel Botties said openly after taking Barbourville. Next they will take London, and march on and take Camp Robinson. Men, women, and negroes are all fleeing in the direction of Camp Robinson. London is almost evacuated. Mrs. Pear was the only white woman who stayed in London last night; she left to-day for Mrs. Baugh's. Our country is in great confusion. Home Guards are mustering in great numbers all over the country. If we had the ammunition, we could whip them certain. We have lost all hope of help from Camp Robinson or anywhere else. Our situation is deplorable indeed, but we have to abide our fate. The whole country is greatly depressed, and there is one universal desire for a conflict, and if ever we get in fix and get a chance, we will show the world that we can fight without being drilled or disciplined. What will the leading politicians now say about neutrality and Magoffin! It makes one's heart sick to think of our deplorable condition. Are we to be subjugated by armed rebels! What will become of us, God only knows.

The deserter said that the men were opposed to fighting Kentuckians. The men said Kentucky had treated Tennessee well, and they were against fighting her without a cause, and that they certainly had no cause of complaint against Kentucky.

He thinks that the whole army would surrender at once if they had a chance; that they are tired of secession, and would gladly accept a chance to surrender—which I have no doubt is true.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Among the most interesting features in the composition of our army is the number of foreign officers who have proffered their services as volunteers, and have been accepted by the President. The following list comprises part of them:—

Prince Salm-Salm	Prussia.
Colonel Liebenhoff	Prussia.
Lieutenant Oscar Brehdeffer	Prussia.
Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest	England.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy de Courcy	England.
Count de Paris	France.
Duke de Chartres	France.
Captain Vegesack	Sweden.
Captain Hellman	Sweden.
Major W. A. Kirk	Canada.
Colonel R. A. Rankin	Canada.

One of the first, indeed the very first foreigner to seek and obtain service, was an Englishman, who applied for and was appointed to the Adjutancy of a New York regiment, under the name of John Coppinger. He turns out to be one Sir John Murray, whose family was attainted in England for complicity in the last Stuart rebellion, and who, by some late decision of Parliament in his family's favour, is privileged to assume the original name and baronetcy. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, above mentioned, is a hard case, who once held a commission in the British Guards. A few years ago he was mulcted in a good round sum in London Court for going behind the scenes at a theatre, kissing the actresses, and knocking down and beating the manager.

A New York paper has the following regarding the arrival of an officer not mentioned in the above list. He has already been assigned to service by the President:—

"The steamship New York, which arrived at New York on Wednesday from Bremen, brings among numerous passengers a number of officers, late of Garibaldi's army, who, it is stated, come to this country for the purpose of tendering to our Government their services and military experience in crushing out the rebellion against the Constitution and the Union. The most prominent of these officers, and the one who comes highly recommended, is Major Valentin Brauenswein, late Adjutant of General Garibaldi. This officer is the bearer of certificates and credentials from the Italian patriot and General Avezzani as to capability and military skill on the battle field. The Hon. George Marsh, the American Minister resident at Turin, presented Major Brauenswein with some flattering testimonials, and introduces him to Secretary of War Cameron for his kind consideration.

In regard to General Garibaldi's coming to this country, the Major says that at the breaking out of the war he entertained some idea of offering his services to the United States Government, but the project is, owing to his illness, utterly impossible at present. When his Aid left Caprera, on the 18th August, Garibaldi was confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Major Brauenswein is authorised to offer our Government the services of upwards of 2000 veteran Italian soldiers, with their officers.

ORLEANS SCIONS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

You have heard by telegraph that the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres have been attached to General M'Clellan's staff, under the titles of Captain Phillipe D'Orleans and Captain Robert D'Orleans. At their request, they are to be permitted to serve without pay. When the Government gets a little harder up for money than it is at present, it would be well for many of our native officers to follow this princely example.

THE FEMALE REBELS IMPRISONED AT WASHINGTON.

A Washington correspondent says of the female rebels confined at Washington:—

Only two of the female rebels recently arrested are now in prison, Mrs. Greenough and Mrs. Hassler. Notwithstanding the reports, only seven have ever been in confinement. Mrs. Phillips, her daughters Fanny and Lena, and her sister, Mrs. Levy, were recently discharged on their parole and that of Mrs. Phillips's father, who engaged that they should remain in his residence until they should complete their preparations to leave for Fortress Monroe, whence they will be conveyed, under a flag of truce, to Norfolk. They will leave the city in a day of two. During their stay in prison, the Phillipses continued to utter the most violent Secession sentiments, and to express their antipathy to the Government. Mrs. M'Call, of this city, was released without any other condition than giving her parole of honour, which she readily did. The custody of the female rebels was confided to Lieutenant N. F. Sheldon, with a guard of the Sturgis Rifles of Chicago. He has performed the duty in a manner which has received the highest commendations of the prisoners and their friends.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

General M'Clellan has refused passes to the newspaper correspondents. The correspondents in question, being much irritated by the refusal, have resolved that they are thereby absolved from their promise to keep back intelligence of any movements useful to the enemy. The new policy is a reversal of that of General M'Dowell, who allowed them to accompany him in the field, and jokingly proposed that they should wear a uniform of white as a sign of their purity.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

On the first day of September the brigade received orders to proceed to Lexington, to reinforce Colonel Marshall, who had gone up about a week previous, to protect the "Union men," of that place. But those who were not Union men, embracing about all the population, were found too numerous, and about 5000 butternut colored rebels, under General Hughes, being in the neighbourhood, Colonel Marshall sent down for reinforcements.

The brigade left Jefferson City on the 1st, and arrived at Lexington on the 7th of September, having marched by land the entire distance, 160 miles. We found there Colonel Marshall's First Illinois Cavalry and Colonel White's Eighth Missouri Infantry, from St. Louis, together with about 750 Home Guards, under Colonel Peabody. The whole force, including Colonel Mulligan's regiment, was 2700 men.

The position where Colonel Marshall was encamped was called Fort White, Colonel White, of the Missouri Eighth Regiment, being in command until the arrival of Colonel Mulligan, who superseded him. Entrenchments had been thrown up on a rather small scale around the Masonic College building, which served as a general storehouse and magazine.

On the day after our arrival, a contraband came into camp and asked protection, saying his master had gone to join the Secesh party at Yorktown, about fifteen miles from us. The enemy, we learned from him, were about 10,000 strong, under General Rains. Our scouts confirmed this statement the same day. Colonel Mulligan immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pease, of Company D, to Jefferson City for reinforcements. Orders were also immediately given to construct entrenchments, embracing an area much larger than Fort White. The whole command worked day and night, and on the 12th the works were rather more than half completed. The breastworks were ten feet high, and the ditch surrounding them about fourteen feet wide. On that side next the new town mines were constructed beyond the ditch, connecting with our position inside.

Our artillery consisted of two brass six-pounders, three iron six-pounders, and two six-inch mortars, for which we had only about a dozen shells. We also had but a small supply of round shot and musket balls, but plenty of powder.

On the 12th, Thursday, while we were still at work on the entrenchments, our pickets—companies A. and C. of Marshall's cavalry were driven in. Colonel Mulligan immediately sent out companies B, I, K, and G (Captains Gleeson, Dan Quirk, Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Wallace), to entertain the enemy. The enemy's advance guard, about 5000 strong, were discovered in a corn field on the top of the bluff near Old Town. We immediately fired upon them six volleys in rapid succession, killing about 600 of them before they could form in line. We lost in this part of the battle eight killed and fifteen wounded.

We retreated into our entrenchments, followed by the enemy, who brought up six pieces of cannon, and commenced playing on the college building, where our ammunition and all our provisions were stored. We replied with all five of our guns, giving them round shot and shell to their hearts' content. The cannonading commenced about three o'clock p.m., and was kept up until dark. We used up all our shells before dark. We silenced one of their guns by knocking it to pieces, and killed, as we learned afterwards, about seventy-five of their men. We sustained no injury at all, except in the using up of our ammunition. The action ceased at dark.

The enemy did not recommence the battle next day, for the reason that his reserve forces had not yet come up. We took advantage of the interim to continue work on our entrenchments, working day and night.

After the battle of the 12th, in which the rebels were repulsed, a second messenger (Lieutenant Ryan) was despatched to Jefferson City for reinforcements. He left Lexington in the steamer Sunshine, which boat was captured by rebels on the way down, and Lieutenant Ryan was made prisoner.

On the morning of the 17th, we discovered that we were completely surrounded by the enemy, who had cut us off from the river entirely. His force was about six times greater than when the battle commenced on the 12th.

The battle recommenced at eight o'clock precisely, a signal gun being fired from General Price's head-quarters at the Court-house in the new town. The firing then recommenced with artillery on both sides.

The enemy continued fighting from the 17th to the 20th inclusive, night and day, without interruption. During this whole time we were without any water, except about twenty barrels in cisterns around the college building. Most of this we had to keep for hospital purposes. On the morning of the 19th it rained heavily for about two hours, saturating our blankets, which we wrung out into our canteens for drinking.

The rebels aimed most of their shots at the college building, supposing our magazine to be there, which it was at first. But after the engagement of the 12th we had removed it to a safer place. During the nights we continued to throw red hot shot at each other. During the days, the battle was continued with both cannon and musketry.

During the 16th (Tuesday) and the 18th, the rebels made very poor progress, getting no nearer to us than we found them when the battle began. On the 19th (Thursday) they commenced erecting breastworks of hemp bales, from behind which they continued their fire, while they rolled the breastworks towards us. About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day they charged over the entrenchments upon Colonel Peabody's Home Guards, and planted their flag upon the top of our breastworks. The Irish Brigade were ordered to leave their position on the opposite side, to retake the ground which Colonel Peabody had lost. We fired on the run and continued at double quick. The rebels scattered and fled like a flock of sheep, but left the top of the entrenchment covered with their dead. We killed about 500 or 600 in this single charge, and captured their flag. We lost about thirty killed and wounded. They had no bayonets, and most of their weapons were shot guns, and we did not give them time to make use of even these. They fired only at random. Colonel Mulligan received a buckshot in the leg, which passed through the calf, laming, but not disabling him. He received six or seven balls and buckshot through the green blouse he wore. This was the end of the action on that day; except the cannonading, which continued through the night.

On the 20th the engagement continued, with musketry firing at intervals. We fired hot shot into their hemp bale breastworks, hoping to set them on fire, but we found they were saturated with water, for which purpose they dipped them in the river. They came up in force to the top of the hill, when the brigade left the entrenchments, together with company A of Colonel Marshall's cavalry, and charged upon them, driving them down the hill with great slaughter. In this charge the cavalry company was entirely destroyed, both men and horses being killed. Colonel Marshall himself was in the college building with the Home Guards. This charge, like the one of the day previous, was led by Colonel Mulligan in person. The brigade lost in this charge about sixty killed and wounded. The cavalry company received the whole contents of the enemy's battery of six pieces, which swept them entirely out of existence. But we drove the rebels from their battery and spiked their guns, not being able to take them from the field. They, however, brought up more cannon to their hemp-bale battery on the hill. Between ten and two o'clock we made three charges upon this battery. We were led by Colonel White, of the Missouri Eighth, Colonel Mulligan being scarcely able to walk. Colonel White and his men fought bravely during the whole battle. Colonel White is one of the bravest of men. Colonel Mulligan relied more upon him than upon any other officer under his command. In the last charge upon the rebel battery, about three o'clock Friday afternoon, he was shot through the lungs, and died next morning.

Six different times during the siege the rebels were allowed to approach the entrenchments, on the side next the city, to the edge of the ditch. When a regiment had got sufficiently near, our boys inside would explode a mine, sending them up into the air, and hurling them promiscuously in every direction, slaughtering them by hundreds. Six mines were thus exploded under their feet, and they evidently began to regard that side of the entrenchment as a dangerous locality.

Immediately after the charge in which Colonel White was killed, Major Baker, of Colonel Peabody's Home Guards, planted a flag of truce on the entrenchments. Colonel Mulligan immediately ordered it to be taken down. It was taken down, and the firing re-commenced and continued until four o'clock, when Captain Graham, of the Home Guards, again put up the flag of truce, and the whole force of the Home Guards left the trenches, refusing to continue the fight.

We were out of water and out of ammunition; three of our cannon had been silent since the day before for want of shot; our men had only six rounds of ball left. The reinforcements we had expected had not arrived, and we had reason to believe they had been cut off. It was evident we could not hold out much longer.

When the firing ceased the rebels sent in a flag from their battery, and Colonel Mulligan sent Major Moore to Price's head-quarters. Price came up in person and received the surrender.

A day or two previously Price had sent a flag of truce to us and offered, if we would surrender, to permit us to march out with our arms, but Colonel Mulligan promptly refused the overture.

The rebels took from us everything except the clothes on our backs, and hurried us across the river on Saturday morning. The swords of the officers were not taken away. Price said to Colonel Mulligan that he was too brave a man to be deprived of his sword, and permitted him to retain it. Mulligan wept like a child when he found he must give up the battle, which he had fought for four days without ceasing against an army of 31,000 men.

All the round shot we had were cast ourselves at an iron foundry in the city. We continued this work until the rebels took possession of the town.

The rebels had fifteen or sixteen cannon, and seemed to be well supplied with ammunition, round-shot, grape, and canister. Their small arms were principally shot guns and squirrel rifles. They had only a few muskets with bayonets, taken from our troops at Springfield.

During the entire time, from the battle on the 12th to the surrender on the evening of the 20th, we neither saw nor heard of reinforcements. We knew that General Rains, with about ten thousand men, had been sent out to intercept and cut off any reinforcements that might be approaching from the west and northwest, and we had reason to believe that Ben M'Culloch had forces near the river below us for a like purpose. Had they not been intercepted and whipped, we could conceive of no good reason why reinforcements had not arrived two or three days before. We knew, or at least believed, they had ample notice of our situation. Two messengers had been sent to Jefferson City, but nothing was heard from either of them afterward.

Colonel Mulligan displayed the greatest coolness and bravery throughout. Both he and Colonel White passed over the ground where grape and canister were flying in all directions, giving their orders with as much coolness and consciousness of what they were about, as if there had not been the slightest danger. Both led their men to the charge against a storm of deadly hail such as few veterans of the line have stood amidst without quailing. Their actions proved them to be men than whom there are none braver. Both deserved a better fate, the one being killed, and the other wounded and a prisoner.

FREMONT'S DESPATCH AS TO THE AFFAIR AT LEXINGTON.

After the surrender of Lexington, General Fremont notified the authorities at Washington in the following despatch to Adjutant-General Townsend:—

I have a telegram from Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Price's hands, he having cut off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements, 4000 strong, under Sturgis, by the capture of the ferry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. Lane's force, from the south-west, and Davis's, from the south-east, could not get there in time. I am taking the field myself, and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the forces under M'Culloch. Please notify the President immediately.

A battle will soon take place at Sedalia or George-town, in Pettis county. Generals Sigel and Davis are there, and troops rushing forward from Jefferson to reinforce them. Lane and Sturgis have effected a junction at Liberty Arsenal, in Clay county.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

By the Glimpse we have papers from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to the 8th of October.

The *Daily Press* of that date supplies us with the following items of news:—

THE FRAZER RIVER MINES.—The Caledonia arrived last night from New Westminster. She brought down from the Frazer about 30,000 dollars in gold dust and thirty passengers, mostly fortunate miners, one of whom had 12,000 dollars, the result of his summer's work at Carriboo. Their accounts of the mines bear fully out all that has been already said of their richness. Taking the population at work, and the produce of the gold as far as known the present season, the miners will be found to have averaged actually 50 dollars a week. The unfortunate as well as the lucky speak in the most extravagant manner of the richness of the country. Upwards of 120,000 dollars in dust was brought down by the Caledonia and Otter on their previous trips. From the commencement of the present mining season until now, the returns from the Upper country have averaged over 70,000 dollars a week.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Mr. W. Spalding, postmaster of New Westminster, recently returned from an exploring trip up to the head of the Coquitlam Lake, from whence the river takes its rise. An attempt was made by the same gentleman last year to reach the lake, but after suffering great hardship from being lost in the forest, the party returned without carrying out their object. The lake has, however, been reached this time, and gold found in the vicinity, as Mr. Spalding thinks in paying quantities. While at the source of the river he picked up several coarse pieces of the precious metal. The place is sixteen or eighteen miles from New Westminster, but is extremely difficult of approach. Some magnificent tracts of land lie in occasional patches along the river, several of these patches comprising some thousands of acres.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ.—The other day Captain Frain, of the Otter, kindly showed us a specimen of auriferous quartz weighing seventeen ounces, and containing eleven ounces of gold, taken out of a claim in Carriboo.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The *British Colonist* of the 3rd, in noticing the first agricultural show that has been held on the island, remarks:—No event has occurred for a long time so worthy of being chronicled as the Agricultural Show which opened and concluded yesterday. A very warm interest was manifested in its success by all classes, so far as attendance is concerned. Many were surprised to see the display of agricultural productions that was made. Aside from the general committee of the Association, the success of the show was due in a very great degree to a few gentlemen connected with the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound farms. Had it not been for them, the show would have been but very so-so indeed. The next in the field for competition were a number of new settlers, or those who arrived since 1858. And to the credit of all our "old settlers," only two sent anything to the exhibition. From none of the outlying districts was anything sent in, except by a Mr. Copland, a coloured farmer, of Salt Spring Island, who contributed some excellent samples of potatoes and Indian corn. The balance of the cereals, vegetables, fruit, stock, poultry, butter, and flowers were produced immediately around Victoria within three or four miles. The competition was small even for our small farming community; yet every article in the way of live stock, cereals, vegetables, fruits, &c., raised on the island was well represented. There was also some imported stock exhibited, such as American horses, Sussex bulls, and Sussex boars, to the best of which prizes were awarded, and they really deserved them, for they were of an excellent breed. The sheep exhibited were of the Southdown variety; some Southdown and merino, and others were crosses of the two last with Leicester breed. Rams, ewes, and yearling lambs were remarkably good, proving that our climate is not only capable of producing good wool, but a superior quality of mutton. In the cereal department there were not many specimens, Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie exhibited the best sample of wheat. It was grown from California seed; but the grains, though similar in every other respect, were not so large as some California wheat on exhibition. Mr. George Deans took the second prize for wheat, which weighs sixty-four pounds to the bushel. Some good samples of barley and oats were also exhibited by the same parties. Judging from the quality and quantity of cereals shown, we have not the smallest hesitation in saying that this colony can bread itself, provided that farmers were enterprising enough to raise grain in greater quantities. There was a very fine specimen of Indian corn shown, which proves that our climate and soil are well adapted to its culture. In the vegetable department we may well boast. Such turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, potatoes, onions, &c., cannot be surpassed anywhere. Were Vancouver Island their native soil they could not grow larger nor be of a better quality. But what surprised every one was the display of fruit which was made. No one scarcely imagined that such progress had been made in fruit-growing. But there they were, the varieties, including pears, apples, plums, and even peaches. In a few years we cannot but be entirely independent of Oregon for fruit, which is a desideratum devoutly to be wished for. Taken all in all, the show was a very creditable affair indeed.

THE CHAIN GANG.—From a statement in the *Daily Press*, it appears that there has been a chain gang in existence on the island since the spring of 1859. During that period it has averaged twenty prisoners—the present number being twenty-seven. They are principally employed on the public roads. Crime is on the increase, particularly among the Indians.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.—We have just (says the *Colonist*) received seven days' later intelligence from Fort Garry (Red River Settlement), of a perfectly reliable character, and which fully confirms the previous report of the gold-mines on the North Fork of the Saskatchewan river. A small party has already come down the Saskatchewan to Fort Garry, bringing 1200 dollars in gold-dust. This amount was taken about 800 miles, water communication, from River. The same party and others are preparing outfits for another expedition up the Saskatchewan. Peculiar efforts had been made to keep the matter a secret, especially by working on the superstition of the Indians—the latter having helped to dig the gold. The Hudson Bay Company's traders have repeatedly denied the fact that there was gold on the Saskatchewan, and, as a general thing, discouraging any attempt to discover it; it being of course thought any considerable immigration thither would interfere with the fur trade, which is the Company's main resource. From all accounts we can gather, the mines are quite extensive, and they will effect a great revolution in the material interests of the Northwest.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DAY LATER.

By way of California, per the Glimpse, we have news to the 27th of September.

The *Daily Alta California*, of 18th October, says:—

The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool 26th September, via Londonderry 27th, has arrived off Farther Point.

The Paris *Patrie* denies, but the English journals assert, that France and Spain intend intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The London *Times* says the intervention is with the full concurrence of the American Government.

It was asserted that in consequence of recent events in Japan, the English vessels-of-war on the China station have been ordered to Yedo.

Liverpool breadstuffs are tending downward, with little inquiry. On the 27th, provisions were dull and drooping. Consols for money, 93 to 93¼.

Sir Edward (whom?) said he had long foreseen the rupture in America and he had thought it would lead to happy results, both for the safety of Europe hereafter, for the reason that the breaking up of the American Republic was not a failure of democracy. Any other form of Government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a country so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic to each other.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good, and more appropriate and applicable to the Americans than advice from any other power; but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsel of St. Petersburg will be listened to.

Further correspondence from Dr. Russell is published. In one letter, he says he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the Seceded States, if they put forth their strength.

The London *Post* publishes the forms of a treaty between France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports in the Gulf. An effectual blockade will be instantly established.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorised its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers of companies accepting service under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin, relative to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope.

A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated.

The London *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger of his life.

GLEN QUINN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 3RD.—Since my last we have had some timely showers, which have cooled the air, and entirely changed the aspect of the country. On Sunday last it commenced lowering towards evening, that day being the most oppressive hot of any we have experienced this season. Rain commenced about three o'clock a.m. and lasted the greater part of Monday, at intervals in torrents it descended, it was never more needed. The weather is unsettled.

We were visited here on Friday last by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Polding, accompanied by the Revs. P. Corish and M'Carty. His grace is now bringing to a conclusion his visitation to the north. Notice of his arrival was but short; notwithstanding, all that possibly could attend responded, and a great number of persons and their families availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to receive confirmation. I am happy to say a better state of things with respect to our spiritual wants is looming in the distance to all denominations of our Christian community.

I received a letter by last mail from a gentleman living on the Guiga, who besides, amongst other things, some useful information from a Mr. Wener, one of our Government surveyors, and whom he describes as a hard-working and highly-qualified explorer. He it was first discovered one of Burke's camels, and reported the same to the Government in August last; he was likewise employed marking the boundary of Queensland.

In describing the country between Guiga and Warrego River, he says he found an excellent road, and that the distance does not exceed one hundred and fifty miles; he likewise states, on the authority of that gentleman, that the country is very good, and that he found water all along his route at about equal distance of twenty miles in ordinary seasons. He states (his first trip, he having made the second) that the thermometer ranged to 145 degrees in the shade, owing to bush fires, and that his men and horses were in want of water some twenty-six hours. He describes part of the country between the Warrego and Cooper's Creek as very good, and that he derived his information from the aboriginals as having plenty of water—large lagoons.

He lavishes much praise on the Warrego country, and says no part he has seen as yet can outrival it.

I am informed Mr. Wener intends again proceeding there early in January next, and publishing a map and giving an account of it in an early publication, which will be a step in the right direction, and throw open a large tract of country for squatting purposes.

It is to be hoped Government will stir in the matter, and come out with terms as will show an earnestness for the public weal.

GUNDAROO.—The weather, I fear, is determined to fulfil your prediction as far as being showery is concerned. Friday was showery; on Saturday it rained very hard, and the river rose and overflowed its banks. Sunday the river was falling, but the clouds towards afternoon indicated a thunderstorm. However, the rain kept off pretty well until yesterday morning, when it recommenced, and we had some very heavy showers, which again caused the river and creeks to overflow their banks. The flood of yesterday, I think, was quite as high as the Gundagai flood; it was the highest since that flood.—*Correspondent of the Yass Courier.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. T. G. SAWKINS are invited to attend the funeral of his son HENRY RITCHIE, deceased, to move from his residence, Terrace Cottage, Edgecliffe-road THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN PIPER EGAN, and those of his father, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral; the procession to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at nine o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

COAL AND CARRIAGE.—Tenders will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 11th December next, for the supply of such quantities of COAL as may be required by this company, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1862.

The prices of screened and small coal to be stated separately.

The tenders to state whether the small coal is passed through one or more screens, and to describe the width of the spaces between the bars of each screen.

The tenders are also to specify the rate per ton for delivery on board, for carriage to the wharf of the Gas Works, Darling Harbour, or for both of these services combined, at the option of the party tendering.

The tenders to be sealed up, addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Coal," or "Tender for Carriage of Coal."

Terms of payment, cash on delivery.

The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application to the Company's Engineer, at the Gas Works.

R. MANSFIELD.

Australian Gas-light Company's Office,
Sydney, 21st November.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF DAVID S. KIRKWOOD, of Bega.—OFFERS in the above estate will be received until the 20th of December, by the undersigned:—

1st. The stock-in-trade, consisting of a general assortment of goods usually kept in a country store.

2nd. The book debts, amounting to £454 17s. 10d., £358 1s. 10d. of which are sworn to by Mr. Kirkwood as good debts, and owing by the thriving farmers of the district.

3rd. The three excellent draught horses, with dray and three sets of harness; and

4th. The 12-ton boat, built exclusively with a view to convenience and speed.

The offers will be received together or separately, and will be submitted to approval of creditors.

The stock list can be inspected either on the premises at Bega, or at the office of the official assignee, by whom all information can be afforded.

Terms—Half in cash, and half in approved bills at three months.

ROBERT H. SEMPILL, 50, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—TENDERS are requested for the supply of the undermentioned articles of consumption for the use of the Infirmary from the 1st January, 1862, to 31st December—

Bread, flour, and maize meal
Meat (beef and mutton), the beef to be without bone
Potatoes, best quality
Milk
Coals (best screened coals)
Coffins.

The articles must be of good quality, and delivered as required.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to the matron.

The tenders, with samples of the bread and flour, to be sent in on or before MONDAY, the 23rd December, at noon, addressed to the joint hon. secretaries,

Rev. JOHN DOUGALL,
M. H. STEPHEN, Esq.

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, the 10th day of December next, at noon, for the formation, ballasting, and blinding of Paddington-street. Full particulars to be obtained, and plans and specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned.

M. E. MEYERS, Council Clerk, Surveyor, &c.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required either for the whole, or portions, of the works comprised in the building and finishing an HOTEL, on the South Head Road, near Double Bay. Plans and specifications may be inspected at the office of Mr. H. BREES, architect, Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange, where the tenders are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY next, the 16th instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS for Repairing Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street, will be received until the 20th instant. Plan and specification may be seen. T. S. HARWOOD, surveyor, Globe Road.

TENDERS will be received for the Erection of Two Rooms, by way of addition to cottage at North Shore. Specification may be seen. T. S. HARWOOD, Glebe.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a PURSE, containing Three Pound in Notes and some Change, between Market-street and Pitt-street. The above reward will be given to any one who will bring it to the Observatory, Upper Fort-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Pyrmont, a yellow poley COW, with white stripe on back, branded ICL. Any person finding her will receive £1 reward, on bringing her to JAMES TOOL, Pyrmont.

£5 REWARD if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves; or £1 if strayed—about 15th November, a brown MARE, aged, 14¼ hands high, branded ID on the near thigh, and P on the off shoulder. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, innkeeper, Windsor Road.

TWO CHEQUES lost, one drawn by E. M. Browman, of Port Denison, favouring self as bearer, on the Bank of Australasia, Sydney, the same having been presented for payment and refused; also one on the Bank of New South Wales for £2 7s, the same having been presented at that bank and refused. Any person finding the same, and bringing them to the undersigned, will be rewarded. MORRIS CASTLE, 156, Pitt-street, Sydney, 9th December.

LOST, between Newtown and Sydney, an OVERCOAT. Whoever will bring the same to the Newtown Post Office, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Gold EARRING, with eight blue stones. Whoever will bring it to 151, Sussex-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, on Monday afternoon, supposed to be at the Railway station, a bunch of KEYS. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing the same to Mr. NEALDS, the traffic manager.

LOST, supposed to be on his way from Wagga Wagga to Windsor, a Lad of 13 years of age, named JOHN GLASGOW. He was riding on horseback when he left Wagga Wagga. Any information respecting him is most earnestly requested by his mother, Mrs. GLASGOW, care of Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Windsor.

FOUND, in George-street, a small SUM of MONEY. Apply at A. ALLERTON'S, 650, George-street.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER have made, for the convenience of customers, an ENTRANCE to their premises from George-street, by the gateway, No. 448, nearest to Market-street, which is now available to the public desirous of entering or leaving their premises from or to George-street.

NOTICE.—My wife MARGARET having left her home without any provocation, this is to let the public know that I shall not be responsible for any debts she may contract from this date. T. AGNEW, Pyrmont.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION the Public against giving credit to my wife, MARY ANN SMITH, on my account, as I will not be responsible, she having left her home without a reasonable cause.

His
GEORGE X SMITH, Globe Island.
Mark.

IF JAMES MIDSON does not release those things left with ABRAHAM MALLABAR, and PAY the amount, they will be SOLD by auction, on Wednesday, the 11th December, to defray the expenses. ABRAHAM MALLABAR, Campbell-street.

NOTICE.—The DUMBY has returned to his former residence, the Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo and Crown streets.

AT a MEETING of the Electors of the Municipality of MARRICKVILLE, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected councillors and auditors:—

COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Nicholas Trengrouse
John Russell Jones
Gerald Halligan
William Moseley
Philip Andrews
John Beer.

AUDITORS.

Mr. William John Turner, senior
John Richie Chambers

JAMES MOREY, jun., Returning-officer.
Marrickville, December 9th.

ELECTORS OF WOOLLAHRA.—Mr. W. J. LENNON, of the Edgecliff Road, is a candidate for the vacant office of Councillor.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—Do not be deceived, GUILFOYLE will go to the poll.

SWISS PENSION, No. 163, George-street North.—CARLO LEON begs to inform gentlemen visiting the late Dettmann and Kayser's Luncheon Rooms, as well as the public generally, that they will be RE-OPENED by him on THURSDAY, December 12th, and would take this opportunity of assuring all those who may honour him with a trial, that it will always be his object, by civility and attention to business, to merit their patronage. Every delicacy the season or market affords will be found in the bill of fare, at the ordinary charges. Separate rooms and tables for parties if required. Gentlemen requiring board and residence will find all the comforts of a home, with the conveniences of a first-class hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—F. BRADLY, auctioneer, of Pitt-street, begs to inform his numerous friends and supporters that he has taken those splendid and capacious premises known as Prince of Wales Hotel, King-street, where he is prepared to receive every description of merchandise, furniture, &c., for sale by auction or private contract, and trusts that his usual ability in realising fair prices, will guarantee him continued patronage.

Account sales rendered day after sale.

Cash advanced on goods for immediate sale.

Valuations made, mortgages effected, and general agency business transacted.

Opening SALE, SATURDAY, 14th instant.

THEODOSIA ERNEST, bound in one volume, 1s., post free 1s. 6d. To be had everywhere.

HEAR BOTH SIDES! BAPTISTS READ—"A Dialogue on the Subjects and Mode of Baptism, between a Baptist and a Pedobaptist. By a Pedorantist." S. GOOLD, 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform the public they have now on view a fine stock of choice and valuable articles, suitable for presents, a few of which they beg to enumerate:—

Fine onyx or shell cameos in brooches, bracelets, and earrings; rare amethyst cameos; suites in carbuncle and diamond, and in emerald and pearls; diamond cross, diamond earrings; rings in diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal; necklettes with rich pendants; children's necklettes; fine jet ornaments with gold and aluminium; polished steel brooches; solitaire studs; miniature brooches with three oval in pearls; best gold watches and chains, &c.

Mordan's gold and silver pencilcases, in morocco boxes; ladies' gold pens, with silver handles; silver-mounted scent bottles with spring tops; ivory pencil with thermometer and compass; ivory tablets; gold ball compasses for albert chains; ladies' fans, very richly carved in ivory; embossed silver cardcases; silver cups and rings; sets of knife, fork, and spoon; bells and coral, &c.

Sterling silver plate, in great variety; Elkington's services of platedware, and numerous other articles of the best description.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, and 23, Collins-street, Melbourne.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.—BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have just received the following:—

Rhumkorff's coil and apparatus for showing electric light. This is the newest invention to show the wonderful power of induced electricity. The secondary coil in this instrument is stated to be four miles in length.—(See "Recreative Science," for September.)
Apparatus for electric light in vacuo.
Charcoal points.
Leckey's scintillating circle
Henry's ribbon coil.
Electro-motive machines, showing the application of electricity as a moving power.
Electro-magnetic machines, for medical purposes, of the newest and most powerful description, with complete apparatus, as supplied by B. and M'D. to numerous members of the profession.
Electro-magnetic and galvanic machines of various kinds, from 21s. each.
Smith and Beck's, and Pillischer's microscopes
Deep sea soundings in the Atlantic, by H.M.S. Cyclops, from 2000 fathoms, latitude 51, longitude 38.
Deep sea soundings, 850 fathoms. Red Sea telegraph, new diatomacea, and numerous curious objects.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Five inch theodolites, finest London make, equal to Troughton's in every respect, £36.
Everest theodolite.
Best Y levels, and dumpy levels.
Station staffs.
Best chains, 66 feet, oval links.
Brass parallel rules, &c., &c., &c.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES of all descriptions, by the best makers, for SALE or HIRE, with option of purchase, on liberal and easy terms. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTE.—For SALE, a new Grand Square, full compass; a bargain. F. BRADLY, auctioneer, Pitt-st.

BROADWOOD and SONS' PIANOFORTES.—Just landed, ex Isle of the South, a select shipment of genuine instruments, the newest designs and improvements by the above celebrated house. W. KING, 71, Market-st.

ROSE COCKATOOS, 10s. each. EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

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EMPTY SHOE TRUNKS for SALE, at DELANEY'S, George-street.

MILLINERY.—Opened THIS DAY, a sample case of the latest Paris fashions in Millinery, Bonnets. Copies are being produced at very moderate prices. Mrs. WEEKS, Parisian Millinery Emporium, 251, Pitt-street.

THE Razza Twizza Cloth, 2 yards wide, 1s. 9d. per yard, for cloaks, coats, shirts, trousers, &c., at CROSBY'S only, 794, George-street.

LADIES' superior Sun Shades, just opened, lined and unlined, blue, brown, green, mauve, violet, &c. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

LUSTRAL Fluid, or Hair Gloss (Piesse and Lubin's), for giving brilliancy to the hair. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

SARSAPARILLA Pomade, at all times beneficial, but especially for preventing grey hair. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

PITT'S AERATED TONIC WATER. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

FIRST-CLASS Pilentum CARRIAGE, very large and roomy, in good order, and suitable for either town or country; price, 50 guineas. At HOLT and ANGUS', Castlereagh-street.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE is offered to a Gentleman, in a private family. For cards of address apply to Mr. BOZON, chemist, William-street.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, suitable for two gentlemen, or a married couple, with attendance. 38, Upper Fort-street.

A VACANCY for Two or Three Gentlemen, in a healthful situation, with view of harbour; terms moderate. Cards of address at Mr. PORTER'S, chemist, 324, George-street, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. PARKINSON, opposite St. Philip's Church, Church-hill. Terms £1 1s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen or Families, Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Terms, £1 1s. per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. BRADY'S, 2, Craigend-terrace, Darlinghurst.

BALMAIN.—To LET, that commodious Family Residence, GLENTWORTH HOUSE, containing nine rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, servants' room, coach-house, stabling, and upwards of an acre of land. Apply to Mr. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and Parlour, with use of Kitchen. 100, Liverpool-street, near George-street. Terms, £1 2s.

MANLY.—To LET, the three new COTTAGES, on the Camera Hill; and also the three (3) on the Steyne (seaside); rent, £35 per annum. Apply to Mr. ISAACS, Corso, Manly.

NEWINGTON SALT AND LIME WORKS to be LET, from and after the 1st January, 1862, for such term as may be agreed upon. The capabilities of these works are so well known that any comment is unnecessary. Apply to W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, FULTON'S HOTEL, situated at the corner of George and Church streets, opposite the Court-house. The household furniture, bar fittings, with beer engine, and two spirit fountains complete; billiard table (second to none in the colony). The whole or part may be taken at valuation. Gas apparatus on the premises. The present proprietor leaving the business from bad health. Inquire at the premises, or to Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, auctioneer, Church-street.

RESPECTABLE RESIDENCE, with Board, for Two or Three; terms very low. 169, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

TO LET, a small BEDROOM, either for a lady or gentleman. Apply at the Petersham Post-office.

TO LET, VICTORIA INN, opposite St. Benedict's, Parramatta-st. Apply G. A. LLOYD, Esq., George-st.

TO LET, a STORE, with DWELLING, in King-st.; rent, £60 a year. ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

TO BE LET, No. 27, Hunter-street. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, in Princes-street, a commodious and genteel RESIDENCE. Apply to R. and S. WATSON.

TO LET, the HOUSE and GROUND at Potts' Point, the property of Mr. W. M'Quade. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 112, and 114, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. SHERRIFF and DOWNING, 256, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 117, Bourke-street, near William-street, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, stable; water laid on. Apply, No. 115.

TO LET, first-class RESIDENCE, in Jamison-street, moderate rent. Apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TO LET, the HOUSE, No. 13, Brisbane-street, lately in the occupation of W. Blair, Esq. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a six-roomed HOUSE; kitchen and stable. 209, Crown-street, South Head Road.

TWO HOUSES to LET—one with shop, Lower George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores. Apply to Miss WHITE, 199, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, in King-street East, a First Floor, comprising one large room, 34 x 24, and two others with every convenience for offices or otherwise. Apply to F. BRADLY, auctioneer, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, the extensive Warehouse and PREMISES, opposite the Union Bank, in Pitt-street North, lately occupied by Mr. C. A. Wilson. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, Wynyard-square.

TO BE LET, the SHOP and PREMISES in South Head Road, lately occupied by Mr. Matthews, next door to Sharp's Drapery Establishment. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, the Verandah COTTAGE, corner of Botany and Bank streets, Chippendale, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, shed, and water laid on. Apply to Dr. GREY, Bank-street.

TO LET, George-street North, opposite Essex-street, Two new SHOPS and DWELLING, with or without large dry stores, stabling, &c. Apply W. REDMAN, solicitor, King and Castlereagh streets.

TO BE LET, PINE COTTAGE, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills. Six rooms, kitchen, stable, and lofts; large garden, well stocked with fruit trees. Rent, £65 per annum.

TO LET, those spacious STORES, in Wynyard-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Favenc and Gwyn. For terms, apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO BE LET, that very elegant and most commodious family RESIDENCE, being No. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, with or without stables, &c. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET, the extensive PREMISES, comprising dwelling-house, shop, offices, stores, stables, and out-house, in Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Drynan and Co. Possession given 1st January, 1862. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, in the suburbs of Sydney, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing a good trade; furniture and license may be agreed for on moderate terms, and stock taken at a valuation. Apply J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a HOUSE, 8 rooms and kitchen, &c.; also, HOUSES of 5 and 6 rooms, kitchen, &c.; Cleveland-street, Redfern, HOUSES of 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSES Nos. 20 and 24, Cumberland-street, in the respective occupations of Mrs. Dunn and E. C. Merewether, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st of January next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, at Ashfield, a HOUSE, containing six rooms; entrance hall, cellar, good water, detached kitchen, washhouse, garden, coachhouse, two-stall stable, and pleasantly situated near the station. Apply to T. LUSTY, on the premises; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner, Sydney.

TO LET, at Ashfield, within ten minutes' walk of the Railway Station, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, containing 15 rooms, opening on to verandah and balcony; detached are laundry, coachhouse, and stable; contiguous the House is a large tank, containing 8000 gallons of water. The ground comprises four acres, half of which is a vineyard. For terms apply to J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, a Family RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Dr. Stacey, containing 7 rooms, with kitchen, servants' rooms, coachhouse, stabling, garden, orchard, paddocks, and cultivation ground (altogether about 26½ acres), situated near the Dogtrap Road, about ten minutes' walk from the Parramatta Junction Station. Terms moderate. Apply to DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, 159, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, December 10th, 1861.